REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,825 —New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1877.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. WITHERS, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 31st May 1877.

The PATNA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on TUESDAY, the 22nd May and on THURSDAY, the 24th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th May 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. H. ATKINSON on THURSDAY, the 24th May, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, on THURSDAY, the 24th May 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S.S. PACHAMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th May 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. WILLIAMS, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th May, 1877, at 10 A.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	40	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 2?th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 23RD MAY.

THE fine new Iron Steamer MANGROVE, Captain GEORGE PEARSE, 2,150 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power, Cabins and Saloon on Deck. Stewardess on board.

FARE .... Rs. 400

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st May 1877.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 23RD MAY.

THE SPLENDID SCREW STEAMER COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND, 2,700 Tons, 500 H. P., CAPTAIN JOHN BAIN.

THIS popular Steamer was built expressly for the India Trade with Saloon and Cabins on Deck, which are fitted with every comfort and convenience.

FARE TO LONDON	Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ	„ 350

The Steamer is now in Bombay harbour and lying near Mazagon Bunder.

For passage and further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May 1877.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent Steamship GUY MANNERING, 2,817 Tons Register, Captain CHARLES MANN, is now loading and is expected to sail on or about the 10th June.

This splendid steamer has a large airy saloon, roomy and well ventilated Cabins, all handsomely fitted, also excellent Bath accommodation, and affords a most desirable opportunity for passengers proceeding home.

For terms of passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
or to
KING, KING & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 19th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. INDIA, Captain GEO. H. READ, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May. She will be followed by the

S. S. MACEDONIA,
2,372 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 13th June, and by the

S.S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. THOMAS COLLINS, will sail on SATURDAY, the 9th June, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,060 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 27th June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. S. Company, at the following rates including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa		Rs. 575
Do.	do. „ Naples	„ 600
Do.	Naples	„ 470
Do.	Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 8th May 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S S. INDIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	
	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	28th May.
(s)	VENETIA	2726	450	C. Perrins	1st June.
	GEELONG	1835	250	C Fraser	8th do.
(s)	ZAMBESI	2451	370	A. Symons	15th do.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	22d do.
(s)	Hydaspes	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	29th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 28th May, 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. CATHAY, (2,982 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain R.T. DUNDAS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 25th May 1877.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th May 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.		
BANGALORE	2163	500	Capt G.N. Hector,	26th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E.G. Stead,	23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. SICILY, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th May 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co. AUCTION SALE of 400 Tons North Wales Main Steam Coal at Carnac Bunder. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., on account, and risk of the first purchaser, Ebrahim Lutibbs—

400 Tons North Wales Main Steam Coals landed steamer "Arago."

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May 1877.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant. Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their room, Meadow Street, No 41 :—

10 cases assorted Chintz.
5 „ furniture Chintz.

By order of Gunputram Vennilal on account and risk of Joshee Shamjee Moorarjee.

8 cases copper sheathing, 24 oz.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 23rd instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their room the following :—

An invoice of parian figures, the subjects of which are music and art, I alian Musician, Grecian Water Carrier, Morning and Evening, Wheat Carrier, Pandora and Cleopatra, Chestity and The gift, Tures and Ramana, Haymaker, Protector, and Rustic and Domestic Pets, Last Drop &c.

An invoice of 9, 15 and 18 carat gold jewellery, consisting of nice locket, with 1, 2, 4, and 6 portraits seals with locket, watch keys, pencils, neckchains, sleeve and stud buttons, fancy lady's watch, finger rings, watch guards, rings &c. &c.

Few aluminium pens, pencils, crosses, tooth picks, &c., &c.

An invoice of kerosine oil 'a' le lamps of various sorts, mould tumblers plain sodawater tumblers, &c., &c.

2 cases of toys, consisting of carriages, horses, cats, stables, cocks, lamps, music toys, sailing ships animals, snakes varieties of dolls &c., &c.

1 case of plated and brass mounted harnesses.

1 case of marrow oil pomatum in bottles.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirting, white sarres and dhoties, &c.

On account and at the risk of concerned—

J. L. & Co. 4391 } No. 42—1 case containing medallion birds with round and oval shades.

BONAFIDE Auction Sale of a large collection of valuable stock in trade, shop goods, best electro plated-ware, meerschaum pipes, silver watches table ornamental-inkstands, dress piece-goods, a large stock of oleographs, cromos, best oil paintings and coloured photographs in rich gilt frame, &c., &c., at Rampart Row, Fort.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 24th inst. and succeeding day if necessary, the sale commencing at 1 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co, Auctioneers, are instructed to dispose off, without reserve, the whole of the stock in trade of Messrs. Walker and Co., at their shop in Rampart Row, Fort, the same consisting of bronze 8 days' timepiece, slides for magic lantern, magnetic battery, microscopes, leather portmanteaus with album meerschaum pipes, silver suites of brooches and earrings, garnet, jewellery, cigar cabinet, spoons and forks, manifold writers, silver hunting and open face watches, pedometer, melodians, cigar magazines, dress piece-goods, show cases, tables, gilt jewellery consisting of lockets, crosses, Victoria chains, neck chains, hair pins, brooches, sleeve links and studs, fronts, sleeve buttons, chatelaine, necklets, buckles, billiard balls, gentlemen hats, a best selection of oleographs, cromo, oil paintings and coloured photographic pictures, consisting of Crickketer, Faust and Margarata, off Yarmouth and off Essex, Repose, H. H. the Prince of Wales, Catskill Mountain, Restless Sitter, Swedish Gate, Dreaming Dairy, Bay of Naples, Rock of Ages, Mrain Kettle by the Lake, Two Cousins, Girl in Poultry-yard, Whirlpool on Danube, Egyptian Girl, Squire's Daughter, Bank of Nile &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May 1877.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

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In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.
PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL and DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
PRICE—RS. 3 PER COPY.

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PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
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OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
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BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HER
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
SATURDAY, MAY 26,

The Gardens having been obtained by the kind permission of J. H. GRANT, ESQUIRE, Municipal Commissioner.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
HAS GRACIOUSLY CONSENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S BAND RENDERING THEIR ASSISTANCE DURING THE ENTERTAINMENT.

THE BAND
OF
H. M.'s 20TH REGIMENT N. I.
(by kind permission of Colonel THATCHER and Officers) will attend.

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S. L. MACNAGHTEN, Agent.

Bombay, May 22, 1877.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, KANARA, can employ THREE OVERSEERS at a Salary of Rs. (80) Eighty per mensem inclusive of travelling allowances, and invites the services of young, active, and intelligent men, who are competent to superintend the construction of simple works. They must understand English, and be able to sketch roughly designs for Bridges and Drains, or at least to understand ordinary working drawings, and to carry them out. They must know Mahratee or Kanarese as well as English.

D. THOMSON, Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Kanara.

Kanara Executive Engineer's Office, Camp Sirsi, May 16, 1877

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of JAITHABHAI KHOOSHALL, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

DEWALIBAI, the widow, the executrix according to the tenor of the Will of the deceased .... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made on behalf of DEWALIBAI, the widow of the abovenamed deceased, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, for the grant to her of PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased, as the sole executrix according to the tenor of the said Will. All persons therein concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 22nd day of May 1877.

HEARN AND CLEVELAND,
Applicant's Attorneys.

THACKER & Co., BOMBAY.

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Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-4.

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Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
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Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine,
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs 26.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
Rich, old, and very fragrant.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 31.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-8.

These Brands have been known throughout India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE ! NOTICE ! ! NOTICE ! ! !

TO SUIT NUMEROUS UP-COUNTRY AS WELL AS LOCAL APPLICANTS.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.'S SUBSCRIPTION LIST (for Photographs at Reduced Rates by PAYMENT IN ADVANCE) will continue open until the 30th June.

Meadow Street, 19th May 1877.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

				Rs.	as.	p.
BRANDY,	Hennessey's *** Star	per doz.		33	8	0
„	Exshaw's No. 1		„	36	0	0
CLARET,	St. Julien	quarts	„	9	8	0
„	„	pints	„	6	8	0
„	Medoc	quarts	„	11	0	0
„	„	pints	„	7	0	0
„	St. Estephe	quarts	„	13	0	0
„	„	pints	„	8	0	0
BACON		per lb.		0	13	0
HAM			„	0	13	0

All kinds of European Stores in Stock at low rates.

APPOLLO HOUSE. APOLLO STREET.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

Large and choice Stock of

Fancy Striped Cotton, and Merino Socks FOR THE HOT SEASON.

CASH PRICE LIST.

GENTS' BANIANS.

		Rs.	A.
Fine Gauze Merino	Six.	14	0
Superfine Saxony	„	21	0
Best Super A. & Co.'s Special-make, Shrinkless	„	27	0
Summer Merino, medium substance	„	36	0
Real India Gauze	„	40	0
Warranted Half Silk	„	45	0
Shetland Merino Long Sleeves for Cold Districts		6	0
Scotch Shetland Lambswool for Overland Passengers		7	8

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Fine Dressed Cotton	3	12
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee.	4	12
Fine Summer Merino	7	8
Fine Summer Merino, Spliced Double Riding Seats	7	8
Stout Grey Shetland for Travellers.	6	8
Bathing Drawers .... per pair	2	0

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS.
Double Feet and Heels.

		Rs.	A.
Fine Brown Cotton	Doz.	9	8
Super „ „	„	13	8
Fine Fancy Colours	„	15	0
Extra Super „	„	18	0
Best Fancy Stripes	„	19	0
Best Lisle Thread	„	28	0
Real Balbriggan	„	30	0

KNICKBOCKERS.
For Sportsmen.

Ribbed Merino	per pair.	5	8
Stout Knitt	„	5	8
Stout Knitt Socks	„	3	8

PURE MERINO SOCKS.
Soft and Shrinkless.

Plain Mixtures	Doz.	15	8
Drab or Fawn	„	18	8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns	„	18	8
Super Fine, a Special Article	„	21	0
Fine Striped Merino, very Soft and Elastic	„	24	0
Real Scotch Lambswool	„	25	0

SILK SOCKS AND HOSE.

Black Silk Socks	per pair	7	8
Black Silk Hose	„	12	6
White Silk Socks	„	7	8

SLEEPING KIT.

Oxford Cloth. Cool and Absorbing	10	
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk. This is a very Superior Article	15	0
Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, all the new Designs, or Plain Colors	18	0
Best Striped Cambric	6	8

PYJAMAS.

Printed Cambric	Six	16	8
Oxford Cloth	each	5	0
Wove Flannel	each	9	0

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	10	0
Wove Flannel	17	0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle	20	0

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Fine Berlin Wool	10	0
Extra Super	11	0

Flannel Vests and Calico Drawers cut from the Piece and made to measure.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY.

NEW HATS AND HELMETS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just Opened out a Special Shipment of the above in all the Leading Shapes.

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

DRESS HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s best quality Black Silk	16	8
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s best Drab Naples Felt	12	8

FELT HAT.
FOR EVENING WEAR.

The "Cantab," Stiff Black Felt, Round Crown	9	8
The "Polo," Black Stiff Felt, Round Crown, very narrow Brim	9	8
The "Derby," do. do. do.	9	8
The "Edinburgh," Black Stiff Felt, Round Crown, Wide Brim	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Black Stiff Felt, High flat Crown	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Drab do. do.	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Light Brown do. do.	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Dark Brow do. do.	9	8
The "Geneva," Soft, Black Felt Spring, Brim, Medium Height	8	8
The "Geneva," Soft, Drab Felt Spring, Brim, Medium Height	9	8
The "Geneva" Soft, Light Brown Felt Spring, Brim, High Round Crown	9	8
The "Hamilton," Soft, Blak Felt Spring Brim, High Square Crow	8	8
The "Hamilton," Soft, Drab Felt Spring Brim, High Square Crown	9	8

TRAVELLING HATS.

Scarborough, Blak and Drab, Soft Felt throughout a good Travelling Hat	8	8
Tweed Hats, Lined Silk, for Travellers	5	0
Tweed Turbans, do. do.	3	8
Black Velvet Turbans, Lined Silk	5	0
Tweed Caps Lined Silk, (Ear Flaps)	6	0
Seal Skin Turbans, Lined Silk	7	8
Do. Caps (Ear Flaps)	8	8
Scotch Caps, Glengarry, Lined Silk	5	8
Clerical, Best Black Felt, wide Brims	8	8
The Terai, now so much worn	18	8

REGULATION HELMETS, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Cork on Felt, covered White Drill	15	8
Extra Quality Cork on Felt, covered White Dor, best quality, made thoroughly Flexible	22	0
Treble Gilt Spikes and Chains for the above Hunting or Shooting Shape, covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil wear	15	8
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	15	8
Cork or Felt Helmets covered Tan Flax, a splendid protection	15	8

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

Fitted with Patent easy Inner Band with raised felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	20	0
Drab Felt Helmet, very light for morning wear	13	8
Drab Felt, Melton or Shooting shape, wide brim, fitted with patent easy inner Band; a splendid protection	18	8

LADIES' SUN HATS.

The "Alpine," Drab, Wide brim and well ventilated	13	8
The "Princess," Fine Drab Felt, very wide brim, same width all round, well ventilated	15	8
The "Beatrice," Fine Drab Felt, wide brim, a pretty shape	13	8
The "Gainsboro," Fine Drab Felt, the latest novelty, Turn up at the side, very light and well ventilated	13	8
The "Alexander," Drab Felt, very light and well ventilated	13	8
The "Lawn," Ladies' Black Felt, Stiff Round Crown, very narrow brim. The latest shape	9	8
The "Lawn," Ladies' Fine Drab, Stiff Round Crown, very narrow brim. The latest shape	9	8
The Terai, soft throughout	18	8

PITH HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

Best Calcutta Manufacture Ladies' and Children's	5	0
Gents' Shooting, with straight brims in front, extra thickness for Jungle use	5	
The "Western" Boys' Stiff Black Felt Hat, Round Crown	7	8
The "Western," Boy's Stiff Drab Felt Hat, Round Crown	7	8

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.
"LAUGH AND GROW FAT!"
"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."

TRY CARSON'S COMPOUND COMICOONIA.

The new and unfailing remedy for lowness of Spirits, Depression, &c. Highly recommended by the Press, and tried by thousands with invariable success.

PERFECT CURES.—TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR, GIRGAUM, 14th May 1877.

A deep sense of gratitude will ever pervade my bosom. All the year I was sorely troubled with a shrewish wife, which was followed by pains in the head loss of hair, &c. Having heard of your Comicoonia I took a *box*, and I and my household are now in excellent health. I've much pleasure in recommending it.—Yours gratefully,

NUNEZ CARDOZO.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL,
No. 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta, 1st January 1877.

OH ! SIR,

The debt I owe you can never be repaid. I feel it a duty to let my fellow creatures know how speedily they can be relieved from their sufferings. My children (four boys and six girls all under 12) have been home for the holidays and their shrieking, yelling and shouting for your Comicoonia, was unbearable. In desperation I tried it for them all, and peace and content now bless my dwelling. Wishing you all the success you are sure to receive, and a Happy New Year.—I am, yours.

A GRATEFUL PARENT.

P.S.—The boys have dressed the baby up as the Bengalee Baboo—but no matter, "They are young."

MURPHY'S HOTEL, LAND'S END, COLABA, 18th May 1877.

KIND BENEFACTOR,

I was once a blighted wretch, melancholy had marked me—(with Carson's Anti-corrosive Paint) as his own. One dose of the other Carson's Comicoonia has split the sides of

A PERFECT CURE.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"If you have a large family take it."—*Bengal Gnat.*
"Send for a box instantly."—*Calcutta Choffer.*
"Don't delay, or it will be gone."—*Bombay Bicycle.*
"Try it, you won't regret"—*Madras Meddler.*
"No home should be without it"—*Shanghai Slogger.*
"Recommended to families."—*Professor Money Williams.*
"The very thing for low spirits"—*Dr. Doomuch.*
"An excellent substitute for butter"—*Dave Carson.*

Can be taken any evening. Quite safe, for the most delicate Ladies and Children

Prepared only by Professor Carson—at home—every night from 9 till 11 o'clock.

N. B.—Beware of Spurious and Worthless Immitations.

TRY THE REMEDY

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.

DOSE THE FIRST.

Introductory Overture .... Dave Carson's Minstrels
Opening Chorus—"Come, come with me" .... Dave Carson's Choir.
Song—"Meet me Gentle Bright-eyed Bessie" .... Mr. H. Norman.
Comic—The Wonderful Musician .... „ Geo. Norville.
Ballad—'Tis but a little Faded Flower .... „ J. B Ferrell.
Comic—I'll Strike you with a Feather .. Dave Carson.
Song—Dear Old Land, I'm Leaving .... Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Song—Hark ! the Drum .... „ Geo. Norville.

PART FIRST WILL TERMINATE WITH

Dave Carson's Original Vocal Illustration of Mofussil Travelling previous to the introduction of the Iron Horse, entitled

THE DAK GHARRIE.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

Ballad—"The Sea is England's Glory" .... Mr. J. E. Arnold.

LITTLE ETTA,
THE PEOPLE'S FAVOURITE,
AS
"KITTY O'FLYNN,"
WITH
SONG—"TEDDY'S RING :" AN IRISH LILT.

Ballad—"The Blind Boy" ...... Mr. J. B. Ferrell.

To be followed by
DAVE CARSON
IN ONE OF HIS ORIGINAL IMPERSONATIONS.

Vocal Duet.. .. .. Lilly of Killarny.
THE MOON HAS RAISED HER LAMP ABOVE
Messrs. H. NORMAN AND J. E. ARNOLD.

LITTLE ETTA,
AS
JACK BOWLINE—THE BRITISH TAR,
WITH NAUTICAL SONG AND HORNPIPE.

"SORRENTINE" .. .. Piccolino,
MRS. DAVE CARSON.

VOCAL QUARTETTE .... By Celia's Arbour
(Poetry by T. Moore, Music by W. Horsley.)
Messrs. FERRELL, NORVILLE, NORMAN, and ARNOLD.

The Evening' Performance will conclude with
MR. JOHN MORRIS
IN HIS MARVELLOUS PROTEAN ENTERTAINMENT,
INTRODUCTING HIS
ORIGINAL MYSTIC CHANGES,
WITH NEW SONGS AND MUSIC.

PRICES AS USUAL.—TICKETS AT SOUNDY & CO.'S.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, CHIEF OFFICER. Apply to Captain BREBNER, Shipping Office.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS! THE LONDON, opposite the Post Office—FIRST CLASS TIFFINS and COLD SUPPERS.

Self driving Phaeton, with moveable Coach-box, Harness, and hardy, fast-trotting Bay Arab, the property of Mr. Whitworth, for sale for Rs 750. May be seen at Ladha's.

TO LET, a portion of an OFFICE above Messrs. Owen and Okell, also a ROOM on the top of the same building. Apply to Framjee Cowasjee Marker.

FOR SALE, a stylish TONGA and pair of DECCANNEE PONIES (13 hands) with accessories complete. Apply "X," *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE.

For sale at this Office.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, a large HOUSE in the Civil Lines, Poona, with a large Compound and Well and Water laid on, now and for years in the occupation of Government under lease at Rs. 125 monthly rent. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

No. 28, Meadow Street.

Now Ready.
AN IDYLL
OF THE
APOLLO BUNDER.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A stylish and good working pair of Grey Australian Mares both go well in single and double harness and both have been ridden. Rs. 1,400.

A pair of large and powerful dapple Grey Pegu Ponies, 6 years 13 hands, both go well in either single or double harness. Rs. 900.

A well bred and powerful Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-3½ high, is well broken to single and double harness and rides, would make a good Charger. Rs. 700.

A very handsome and thorough-bred Waler Mare "Dagmar," 6 years, 14 3½ high, well broken to saddle, and has been broken to harness. Rs. 600.

A well bred Casty Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 14 high, an exceedingly pleasant saddle horse and showy, with good paces. Rs. 300.

A young and powerful Bay Arab, 4 years, 14-2 high, is well broken to single and double harness and goes well under saddle. Rs. 550

A pair of well bred (Country) Dun Galloways, 6 years, 13-2 high, both go well in harness, and a pair of pretty Deccan Black Ponies, thoroughly broken and fast in harness, the price of 1st pair Rs. 500 and 2nd Rs. 400.

A very well bred Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1 high, moves well in saddle, would make an excellent Lady's horse Rs. 550.

A very well bred Bay Arab, 14-1½ high, 8 years old, is a first-rate Charger has been constantly ridden on parade. Rs 600

A Dark Bay Australian Gelding, 8 years, 14-2 high, very powerful quiet to ride, perfectly broken to harness and trots fast with a light English-built dog cart and harness in good order, price of turnout, Rs. 700.

A Bay Arab Hourse, high caste, 5 years 14-2 high, a pleasant back goes light in hand, and free in action. Rs. 700.

A Bright Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, very fast in harness with a buggy in good order and a set of brown leather brass mounted harness, turnout, Rs. 700.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 7th May 1877.

NOTICES.

FRESH ARABS, JUST LANDED—A Selected Batch of ten very high class Arab Horses, ages ranging from 4 to 5 years, and from 14 to 15 hands high, comprising Horses suitable for Chargers, Lady's Hacks, and Hunters, FOR SALE at SCOTT & Co.'s Yard, Girgaum.

NOTICE.

HAVING PURCHASED the COTTON PRESSING ESTABLISHMENT that belonged to the late Firm of Messrs. A. and R. CROWE, Tuticorin, we are now prepared to buy, press, and ship cotton on the usual terms.

DARLEY, BUTLER & Co.

Tuticorin, 1st May 1877.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.—THE LIBRARY is OPEN from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., and the Reading Room to 9 P. M.

SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members, Rupees, 150; Resident Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors can make use of the Reading Room by payment of 8 Annas per week.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper and Lead, old, Cases, Casks, Tins, &c. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 18th May 1877.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the INDIAN SHAREHOLDERS is convened for SATURDAY, the 26th May, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Hummum Street, for the purpose of election by the Shareholders of two Members of the Local Committee of Inspection in accordance with Clause 78 of the Articles of Association. A list of Members eligible for election can be seen at the Offices.

By Order,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

RE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

THE Shareholders of the abovenamed Bank who have NOT PAID the CALL made by the Court of Chancery, in July 1870, are informed that the Official Liquidator, through his Agent and Attorney, Mr. HENRY STEAD, of No. 17, Church Gate Street, Bombay, is prepared to receive from them proposals for a compromise of the amount due; and notice is hereby given, that unless proposals are made on or before the 8th day of June 1877, the Official Liquidator will proceed to offer the claims for sale by auction or private contract under the direction of the High Court of Justice.—Dated this eighth day of May 1877.

LEWIS MUNNS & LONGDEN,
Solicitors,
8, Old Jewry, E. C., London.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

FINE WOOL TWEEDS for the Hot Weather, the BEST and CHEAPEST in Bombay :—

Suits made, just as you like them	Rs.	25	worth	Rs.	30
Suits made to the latest fashion	from	16	to	„	20
Fast colored Linen and Cotton Drill Suits	„	14	to	„	18
Favorite Umbrellas recovered Twilled Silk and Alpaca	„	4	to	„	1

HOSIERY, HATS, CAPS, RAIL WRAPPERS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

17, Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

CARRIAGE COMMISSION HALL,
BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

THE following CARRIAGES are for sale :—

Broughams	English and Country Built.	
Open Carriages,	do.	do.
Mail Phaetons,	do.	do.
Buggies,	do.	do.
Park Phaetons,	do.	do.
A very handsome Brake.		
Dogcarts, country built.		
Laudaus,	do.	

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.—These can be made to any design in a few days. Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Can also be made with MOVEABLE DATES at an extra charge of Rs. 6. Specimens may be seen at the Agents,

THACKER & CO.,
Agents for the Patentee.

NEW FANCY STATIONERY.

EXTRA SATIN TINTED REPP Note Paper, CELESTIAL BLUE or CREAM, Large Octavo, per 5 quire box Rs.	3	0
SQUARE ENVELOPES to MATCH, per box of 100 Rs.	2	12
EXTRA SATIN TINTED REPP Note Paper, ALBERT or Invitation size, CELESTIAL BLUE or CREAM, per 5 quire box .... Rs.	2	4
SQUARE ENVELOPES to match, per 100 .... Rs.	2	4

THACKER & Co.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.—BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. Sold in tins 1s and Bottles, by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and all Chemists. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

HINTS ON GARDENING IN INDIA.
SECOND EDITION,
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.
RS. 1-8-0; PACKING AND POSTAGE, AS. [illegible]
CAN BE HAD AT THE
EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BOMBAY,
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

This COLLEGE contains THREE DEPARTMENTS—the CLASSICAL, MODERN, and PREPARATORY LOWER SCHOOL.

Boarding and Tuition under 14, £80; over 14, £90. Non-Shareholders pay an extra fee of £6. Special advantages for Sons of Clergymen and Home Boarders.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford, England.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Hornin sham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 8 year sold.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S.

The Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

NOW READY.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 22ND MAY 1877.

OWING to the Whitsuntide holidays we are still without fresh commercial advices from Home other than the New York Cotton telegram of yesterday's date, which quotes ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 10⅞ cents. August shipment at 11 1/16 cents, an advance of 1/16. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1877. This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Two days' Receipts...	3,000	2,000	4,300	3,000
Three days' do ...	4,000	6,000	5,900	6,000
Total since 1st Sept...	3,866,000	...	3,995,000	3,371,000

Business here to-day has been quiet in the extreme, and few fresh transactions have taken place.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened quiet at about yesterday's closing quotations, but during the day, owing to easier advices from Calcutta, a decline of ⅛d. to 3/16d per rupee was established. The pressure in the Calcutta Money Market seems to be rapidly passing away, and with anxiety on this point at an end it is difficult to see any source of strength in exchange. In the immediate future we shall, of course, be guided as usual by the rates obtained for Council drafts in London to-morrow, but in all probability these will go at a material decline on last week's biddings, and export business is so rapidly drawing to a close that the amount of Private Paper to be negotiated here will be extremely small. Government action, with respect to the loans to be brought out this year, may, as we have lately pointed out, prove a strengthening influence later on, but even allowing for that the general opinion seems to be that by the setting in of the rains the rupee will have declined to a level of 1s. 8½d if not less. To-day's quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	......1s. 8 11-16d.		per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,, ,,	1s. 9¼d.	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand bills may still be quoted at ½ to 5-16 per cent premium, and for 60 days' sight at 1½ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady, but there are no buyers of any amount in the market. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 97 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97¼ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

The Share Market is firm, holders being supported with the expectation of a better demand for investment after the setting in of the monsoon. In the meantime transactions are not large. Banks and Land Companies are unchanged, as also are Press shares, with the one exception of an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussil Spinning and Weaving Companies are in fair demand. We quote an advance of Rs. 20 in Sassoon, Rs. 10 in Cooria, Fleming and Great Eastern, and Rs. 5 per share in Manockjee Petits.

In Cotton to-day the purchases for export have again been small, but with steady buying for the local mills comparatively small supplies on the spot, and declining freight and exchange, sellers have generally held for a further advance of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The receipts yesterday were 8,436 bales, making 26,734 for the four days, and as the change of wind will probably bring in a considerable quantity of Bhownuggur and Dhollera Cotton by boat, the week's total is likely to be large. We quote to-day :—

Good Dhollera	Ready	Rs. 187	per candy	f. p.
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	177	,,	,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	171	,,	,,
F. G. F. Omra.	,, ...	176	,,	,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	171	,,	,,

SEEDS are quiet at yesterday's prices. For Wheat there is still an active demand, but prices tend downward. We quote White Rs. 38 to Rs. 39, Mixed Rs. 36 to Rs. 37, Red Rs. 34 to Rs. 35 per candy.

FREIGHTS by steamer for Liverpool are very depressed, and engagements have been made to-day at £1-12-6 per ton, nor is there much cargo available at that. By sailing ship the nominal quotation is £1 17-6 to £1-18-9, but rates have been done at £1-16-3 per ton.

PIECE GOODS show no improvement as regards the demand, but the drop in Exchange renders sellers somewhat firmer in their prices.

COALS are very dull. There are sellers to arrive, via Cape, of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 19 and of Lairds Welsh Hartley at Rs. 17 per ton alongside without finding buyers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.		p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	115 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	685
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	697½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	10 do.	105
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	640

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	955
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	17,500	150	all	..	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	550
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	215

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,900
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	15
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	410
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	720
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s.	440
Indian Press Co	1,000	350	all	42 do	220
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	80
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	170 do	520
Dhollera P. and G. Co	500	300	all	15 do	225
East India Press Co	352	1,000	all	100 do	825
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,2[illegible]0 xd.
French Press Co	300	500	all	35 do	310
Imperial Press Co	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	3,125	400	350	25 do	335
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co	600	500	all	50 do	380
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	67½ do	460
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,125
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s.*	1,050
Alfred Mills Co	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,150
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	15 p.s.	2,380
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.s.	1,600
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s.*	1,135
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s.*	140
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s.*	865
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	990
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	700
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s.*	1,060
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s.*	1,135
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s.*	1,300
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,120
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	915
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s.*	1,050 xd.
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s.*	1,210
K. Muncojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s.*	965 xd.
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	975
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s.*	1,325
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	47½
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	100p.s.*	1,870
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s.*	1,370
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	815
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	960
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	930
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	370
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s.*	825
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,200
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	950
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	870
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1005
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	675

*Per Share for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIP PRINCE FREDRICK 1,490 tons, Captain J. Clogue, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP ARIDUE, 978 tons, Captain A. G. Hillon, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE S. S. ALNWICK CASTLE, 980 tons, Captain G. W. Freeman, sailed yesterday for Havre via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP CORA, 1,431 tons, Captain R. H. Coombs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (March 30th), with a general cargo, and the following passengers. Miss Chambers, and Miss Coombs.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Quadros, Mr. L. Quadros, and one hundred and fifty-three deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports, with a general cargo, and seventy-five deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Oorun (s)	Baker	Goa, May 20.
	Hugh Browne	Adams	Tellicherry, May 8.
22	Cora	Coombs	Calcutta, Mar 30.
	Benefactress	Shielan	Cardiff, Dec 12.
	C. of Inverness	McKenzie	Glasgow.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
22	Vingoria (s)	Gray	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Devonshire	Swan	Calcutta.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Carwar.
	Alnwick Castle	Freeman	Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Prince Fredrick, Clogue, to Liverpool.
Ship Aridue, Hillon, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Guy Mannering, to Liverpool.
Ship Southminister, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.		From.
19	Meinam (s)	Galle & Pondicherry.
	Khandalla (s)	Middyrian.
	Socotra (s)	Sea.
	Stallingbro(s)	Sea.
	Mofusselite	London.
20	Cydonia (s)	Sea.
	Oxfordshire (s)	Sea.
	Umvoti	Natal.
	St. Anne	Sea.
	Khedive (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
19	Meinam (s)	Calcutta.
	Maria	Poorec.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

From Pondicherry—Mr Pothier, Mr A Law de Clapernon. From Marseilles to Madras—Mr and Mrs A de Guigne, child, Sister Marie, Mr and Mrs Brabant, Mr A F Beaufort, Revd Roger, Revd Sadour and Revd Iverneau.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Guy Mannering s—500 cases empty sodawater bottles, John S Elmore and Co; 25 packages sodawater bottles, Hassum Allarakhia; 20 barrels stout, Joseph Soares.
Bellona s—1 case earthenware, Sawyer and Co.
Branksome—all s—244 bars and 80 bundles iron bars, Hassumally Mahamedally.

FROM LONDON.

Parsee s—6 cases biscuits and 1 case soap, Abdoolhoosein Mahomedally.
Thibet s—3 cases oilmanstore, 1 case lamp wicks, 1 case hoops and 1 case stationery, R L Southern and Co; 35 cases table salt and 5 casks vinegar, Jooma Soloor.
Venetia s—5 boxes oilmanstore Whatley, Madden and Co.
Severn s—6 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Surat s—18 cases candles, H Momed H Esmall; 3 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Assam s—3 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Australia s—4 barrels claret and 4 cases wine, C Grondona.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—20 cases vermouth, 50 cases clarat and 20 cases mascats, C Grondona; 30 cases champagne, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—10 cases brandy, Cowasjee Brothers; 44 boxes champagne, Jamsetjee Framjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Rajpoot—60 bales wool. Cursetjee Eduljee Mutta; 56 bales cotton, Kavaldas Trimcomdass; 29 bales cotton, Ruzubally Allyruza; 300 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 150 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.
Astronomer—55 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Victoria Cross—189 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
T Macllellan—163 bales wool, Bunchund Fuckerchund.
Ellen Bates—63 bales cotton, Vurdhman Tokersee; 200 bales cotton, Gordhundass Runchordass; 105 bales cotton, Lecherdass Ambaidass.
Mangrove s—400 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Guy Mannering s—300 cwts coir yarn, Davidass Nurotumdass.
Hutton s—1,803 cwts wheat, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 8,798½ cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 4 4¼ cwts myrabollams, Runchordass Toolseedass; 59 bales hemp, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 198 cwts coir yarn, Moojee Jetha and Co; 40 bales wool, Goolam Hoosen Currimbhoy; 67 bales wool, Hurjewan Vusonjee.
Sicily s—3 998¾ cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 2,989¼ cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 1,17 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co; 945 cwts wheat, H Clasoon and Co.
India s—3,995 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

County of Sutherland s—2,955 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott, and Co; 2,805 cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Arago s 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 cwts nuxvomica and 162½ cwts bedda, Joosub Luttif; 1 case shawls and 1 case Delhi silverware, Ahmedshaw Joosubshaw 2 bales hides, Allarukhiabhoy Sazan; 10 bales hides, Mahamed Peerbhoy Goodser.
Venetia s—6½ cwts E teeth, Abdoolreman Khan Mamed; 75 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co, 18 bales hides, Abdool Kahamon Esmal; 15 bales hides, Goolam Hoosin Parpia: 370 cwts sugar, Heerachund Damodur.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Argyleshire—78 cwts rapeseed and 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Cyren—350 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Marathon—20,068½ cwts linseed, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Venetia s—1,062½ cwts poppyseed Ewart Latham and Co.
Lady Ligar—300 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
City of Boston—1,500 cwts linseed and 1,650 cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co; 298, cwts coffee, Campbell Mitchell and Co.
Algonquin—100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—1,545 cwts teelseed, Ewart, Latham and Co; 18 bales skins, H Clason and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Australia s—12 barrels pepper, Ruttonsee Mooljee.

FOR GENOA.

Khiva s—100 bales cotton, A C Day and Co.
India s—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Australia s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Antofogasta—750 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spincer and Co; 1,150 bales cotton, B Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Khiva s—250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India s—600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

India s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tebe s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 350 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Khiva s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR MADRAS.

Ethiopia s—38 bales cotton, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Glamorgan s—100 bales cotton, Nopechund Nowrungroy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 21.

Hutton, Lieut and Adjt, Bengal 60th Rifles, on leave, from Agra.
Barry, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from Kurrachee.

May 22.

Grant, Major, Bombay 13th Regt N I, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Cunliffe, Lieut, Bombay R A, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Brown, Surg Major, Bombay 17th Regt N I, on leave, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 21.

Abbott, Capt. Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
O'Dand, Surg Major, Bengal M D, on furlough, to England.
Cunliffe, Lieut, Bombay R A, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
DeBaubel, Lieut Col, Bengal R E, on furlough, to England.
Leslie, Sub Lieut, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on leave, to Matheran.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, 19th May 1877.)

Col H Forbes, Comdt, Bhopal Battalion, is granted sixty days privilege leave.

Lieut J Cargin, is posted to be Mooltan Division, Military Works.

Mr N A R Chambers, Asst Engr, is posted to the Indus Valley Railway.

Mr J C Porter, Sub-Engr, Sindia Railway, is transferred to the Indus Valley Railway.

Mr J E N Bosdell Asst Engr, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate with the usual subsidiary leave.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JUSTITIA—Your surmises are groundless.

A NATIVE ENQUIRER—"I shall feel thankful if any of your readers will inform me if the personal pronoun *she* is used for a railway train by Englishmen."

NEPTUNE writes—"Can you or any of your readers inform me, if the head of an office would be morally justified in refusing leave to a subordinate of his establishment on the grounds that he cannot be spared. I say morally, because I am aware that according to the rules of the service he can refuse; but there are cases in which these rules press very heavy on subordinates, and the following is one in point. Some short time ago, a chief constable of the G. I. P. Railway Police lost his wife, who left behind her five small children. This poor man is stationed at a place where there are none of his caste people, and as a matter of course, he applied to the Superintendent of the force to give him leave for one month to go to Poona (where he has many relations) for the purpose of making some arrangements with them for taking care of his little ones. This was refused on the grounds that chief constables cannot be spared in this busy season."

For Sale at this Office.

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⁂ It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will hold a LEVEE in the New Secretariat, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 24th May 1877, at 5-30 p. m.

Gentlemen purposing to attend are requested to bring two Cards with their names and address legibly written on each, one Card will be delivered at the entrance and the second to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting at the time of presentation.

By Order,
E. S. RIVETT-CARNAC, Captain,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Malabar Point, 19th May 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JESSON—May 16th, at Crompta, of heart disease, Mr. Henry Jesson, Public Works Department, aged 38 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

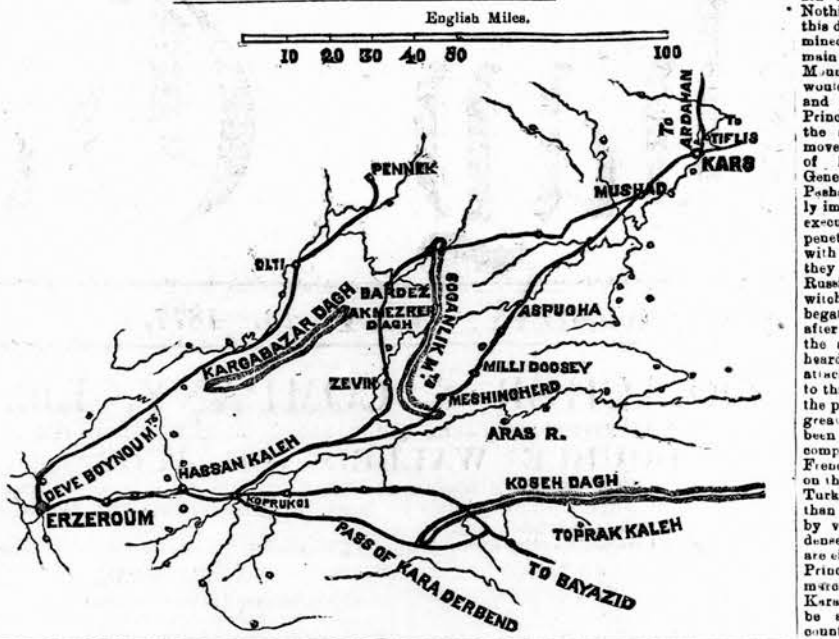
BIRTHS.

BOLTON—May 13th, Howrah, the wife of A. J. Bolton, of a son.
REYNOLDS—May 9th, at Dehra Dun, the wife of W H Reynolds, Forest Department, of a son.
SMITH—May 1 th. at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. F. Sidney Smith, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CARPENTER—May 13th, at Calcutta, Charles, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Alf. W. Carpenter, and grand-nephew of Rear-Admiral Charles Starmer, R. N., aged 2 years, 6 months, and 16 days.
GREEN—May 13th, at Coorg, Joseph Edwin, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Green, aged 6 months, and 16 days.

SKETCH MAP OF COUNTRY FROM KARS TO ERZEROUM.



The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1877.

ALTHOUGH the operations on the Danube are conducted on a grander scale, and, from the political importance to Europe of the issues involved, and the comparatively familiar knowledge most readers possess of the theatre of war, have a superior claim on public attention, yet the campaign in Armenia is likely, we think, to be quite as interesting to students of the art of war, while its possible results in securing to Russia that predominance in Western Asia which she has so long vainly coveted invest it for Anglo-Indians with an irresistible fascination. We propose, therefore, to examine to-day, as closely and fully as we are able to do with the imperfect means of information at our command, the prospects of the campaign which the Russians have undertaken for the conquest of Armenia. "The principles of the "art of war have," says Kinglake, "a great "stability; and, although there is an infinite "variety in the methods of applying them, it "results that the invasion of one nation by "another is repeatedly undertaken upon the "same accustomed route." This observation, which the historian of the Crimean War makes with reference to the Russian invasion of the Principalities and passage of the Danube in 1853 applies with still greater force to the invasion of a country like Armenia, which consists of a great high plain intersected by lofty mountain ranges, and which can only be entered by a few roads as clearly marked out as the Alpine passes from France or Germany into Italy. The chief of these roads is that which leads from Tiflis past the Russian fortress of Alexandropol on the frontier, to Kars and Erzeroum. A second road, to the north of this, from Kutais or Tiflis to Akhaltsikh, passes through rugged country to Ardahan, and thence southwards to Kars, and westwards by a circuitous and difficult route to Erzeroum. A third road, to the south of the mountain range which bounds the valley of the river Aras and culminates near Erivan in the lofty peak of Ararat, sweeps from Erivan round the southern face of Ararat to Bayazid, and then runs obliquely to the north-west to join the Kars and Erzeroum road at Koprikoi and Hassan Kaleh. When Paskievitch invaded Armenia in 1829, only two of these roads were available, for Akhaltsikh as well as Ardahan then belonged to the Turks and he therefore moved with his main force on Kars, despatching a second column to co-operate by way of Bayazid. The Russian army crossed the Arpachai (Barley-brook), the river which here forms the frontier, on the 26th of June, and two days afterwards reached Mecho, whence the fortress of Kars is visible at a distance of 20 miles. Baron von Thielmann, of the German army, who travelled along the frontier three years ago, says that till he crossed the Karschai (or river of Kars) "the "soil was in a fair state of cultivation and the "roads were well frequented; but here the dreary "Armenian wilderness again commenced. In "front of us were barren cliffs, some twenty "miles to our right yellow mountains, at the "base of which Kars is situated, and to our left "the ugly Alagoz." "The sterile soil," he says elsewhere, "is as firm as a macadamized "street; but after several days' rain both the "Arpachai and its tributary the Karschai are "no longer fordable, and the soaked condition "of the ground is of itself sufficient to render "any tour impracticable." General Paskievitch was fortunate, therefore, in beginning his campaign at a comparatively advanced period of the season, an advantage which this year the Russians have been obliged to forego, with the result that their operations have been seriously impeded by the badness of the roads.

The town and fortress of Kars lie on the southern side of the river, within a horseshoe-shaped bend which it here makes in its course. On the northern side of the river are some lofty hills from which the fortress is completely commanded; and in 1829 the Turks had not had the foresight to occupy these heights and strengthen them with detached works. Paskievitch advanced along the road, which runs to the southward of the city, crossed the river, and swept round to the northwards with the greater part of his army and his artillery, intercepting the road to Erzeroum, and investing Kars on three of its faces. He then (July 19) attacked the Turkish camp outside the town, stormed the northern heights, and had Kars at his mercy. The Pasha in command of the garrison asked for two days to consider a summons to surrender, but Paskievitch replied, "I will give you two hours to "make up your minds. Mercy if you "surrender, death if you resist." "As," says General Monteith, "this threat was "supported by 40 pieces of artillery ready to "open on the confined space of the upper "citadel, the garrison began to show signs of "insubordination; and Emaum Pasha, fearing "an insurrection in despair, brought the keys of "the place, and gave himself up as a prisoner." The Seraskier of Erzeroum had assembled an army of 50,000 men on the Soghanlik mountains to relieve Kars, but Paskievitch was too quick for him, and he only came in sight of the walls of the city just as the Russian troops occupied the citadel. He retreated on Ardahan and Akhaltsikh and was soon followed by Paskievitch, who took those places and simply annihilated the Turkish army.

Far more brilliant was the defence made by Kars in the celebrated siege of 1855. The Russian army was on this occasion commanded by General Mouravieff, who had served under Paskievitch, and who attempted to carry out the same tactics. General Williams, however, was now in Kars, and, when the Russians made a demonstration against the southern face of the entrenchments, and marched south, the General at once conjectured what were his real intentions. "Knowing," he says in one of his despatches, "that General Mouravieff "served in the army which took Kars in 1828, "I conceived his last manœuvre to be prepara-"tory either to a reconnaissance or an attack "upon the northern heights of Tachmasb "from whence the Russians successfully "pushed their approaches in the year "above cited. Whilst, therefore, the enemy's "columns were in march, I visited those heights "with Colonel Lake, and, after studying the "ground, decided upon the nature of the works "to be thrown up: these were planned and "executed by Colonel Lake with great skill "and energy." These strong detached works were connected with the city by three temporary bridges over the river, so that reinforcements could in case of attack be drawn from the garrison. Mouravieff, having received the news of the fall of Sebastopol, made a desperate attempt to storm the heights on September 29, 1855, but the besiegers were repulsed after a severe fight with immense loss, leaving more than 5,000 dead on the field, and they then resorted to a blockade and starved the garrison out. These detached works, first built by English officers, have since been strengthened and armed with very powerful artillery; and there can be no doubt that to take the fortress by assault would be a very formidable task.

We do not, however, anticipate that the Russians will try to take Kars this time by direct assault. Their tactics will probably be similar to those pursued by the Prussians in similar cases during the Franco-German war, in which the so-called sieges were often mere blockades. The experience of 1855 must have convinced them that Kars, though not easily stormed, can be completely invested by a superior force, and especially by an army like that of Russia which has a very numerous cavalry to scour the country. So strict was the blockade in 1855 that General Williams, writing to a British officer who wished to make his way into the beleaguered fortress, warned him to desist from a hopeless attempt to "break "through the chains of videttes which surround "us." Yet Mouravieff had, at the outside, only 30,000 men with him; and the army of Paskievitch, with which he conquered all Armenia in one campaign, was still smaller, never mustering more than 25,000 men, and seldom having more than 12,000 in action. The strength of the army which has now invaded Armenia is enormously in excess of these numbers. A low estimate gives the force disposable for active service in the Caucasus before war was declared as 170,000 men, and strong reinforcements must have since come up. If we suppose, then, that the right column, which has marched on Batoum, numbers 50,000 men, and that the left or Bayazid column consists of 30,000 men, the centre column, which marched in two divisions by Alexandropol and Ardahan, must be nearly 100,000 strong. The capture of Ardahan leaves this force with one road absolutely free for bringing up supplies; and, as the efforts made by the garrison of Kars to break the cordon drawn round them have failed, we infer that this fortress is now or will very soon be as strictly blockaded as it was in 1855. Will the Russians, then, be able to leave a force to continue the siege and to advance towards Erzeroum? Great improvements have been made of late years in the armament of the Turkish troops; but it may be doubted if the condition of the army as to numbers and efficiency is much better than it was twenty years ago. The men are excellent soldiers, brave, persevering, temperate, and cleanly; and a witness by no means prejudiced against Russia speaks almost with enthusiasm of the favourable impression made upon him by the contrast the frontier guards of Turkey presented to the dirty Russian Cossacks. But the Turkish army is still badly found, wretchedly officered, and weak in numbers. Colonel Macgregor considers that there were three months ago only 70,000 disciplined troops in the Pashalik of Erzeroum and the undisciplined troops are quite worthless. Deducting from this force the garrisons of the strong places, we may safely come to the conclusion that Ahmed Muktar Pasha has not under his command in the field an army exceeding 40,000 or 50,000 men; so that, if the Russians leave 50,000 men out of their centre column to maintain the siege of Kars and keep open their communications with Tiflis, they may still march on Erzeroum with an army equal in numbers to any the Turks can possibly bring against them. Moreover, the march of the centre column along the Kars road would be supported by the steady and hitherto unopposed advance of the left column from Bayazid. An English officer who lately made a rough survey of the country gives the following itinerary of the route by the main pass over the Soghanlik mountains from Kars to Erzeroum :—

> *Mushad*, 4 hours—
> The road is nearly level, and is quite good, over black cultivated soil, which is heavy after rain.
> *Chelpahlee*, 4 hours—
> The road goes over easy, undulating ground; heavy after rain.
> *Yenikenee*, 6 hours—
> The road is level at first, and then ascends for 1 hour by easy gradients to top of the Sobangh Dagh, whence it goes over easy, undulating ground on top of the range for 2 hours; then it descends easily for hours, the last part into Yenikenee being steepish.
> *Zevin*, 4 hours—
> The road descends along a valley the whole way, and is easy.
> *Khorasan*, 3 hours—
> The road goes down the same valley to the foot of a very steep pass 400 feet above it; then over undulating ridges. This ascent is only taken to shorten the distance; the road goes on down the valley and turns this part.
> *Koprikoi*, 4½ hours—
> The road is not very good, going over frequent nasty undulations on the left bank of the Aras; but the ground is all soft, and it could easily be improved to any extent.
> *Hassan Kaleh*—
> The road ascends an easy ridge, then descends easy over an open plain.
> *Kooroochuck*, 3 hours—
> Quite level.
> *Erzeroum*, 3 hours—
> Quite level to the Nalbachan; then an ascent over Deveh Boyun.

Another route over the Soghanlik Dagh runs by Meshingherd. It was on these mountains that the Turks took up a position to oppose the advance of Paskievitch in 1829; and the sketch map we give at the head of this article has been prepared by us to illustrate the successful operations of the Russian General, which, as related in the remarkably clear and spirited narrative of General Monteith, form almost as interesting a subject of study as the earlier movements of Napoleon's army in the Italian campaign of 1796. The Turkish forces, consisting of 60,000 men, with 80 to 100 guns, were said to be encamped at Hassan Kaleh, but were in reality scattered as far as Erzeroum, the advanced guard being intrenched on the southern declivity of the mountains of Soghanlik, under Hajee Pasha. "The Russian force amounted "to about 12,500 infantry, 5,700 cavalry, and "70 pieces of artillery; but the battering train "was obliged to be left at Kars, in consequence "of the appearance of the plague among the "men." Some Mussulman regiments and Georgian and Armenian militia brought up the total strength of the Russian army to 25,000 men. We leave General Monteith to tell the rest of the story in his own words :—

> On the 22nd June General Paskiewitch reviewed the army at Kainly, fifteen versts from Kars, on the Erzeroum road, and twenty miles from the great chain of the Soganlook Mountains, the strongest feature on this line, and which are so lofty that they are not free from snow till the month of August. Their sides are covered with extensive pine forests, and numerous branches of the Araxes flow through ravines bounded by perpendicular rocks, which form, at short intervals, many advantageous points of defence. Two main roads lead over this formidable barrier, but there are several minor ones, though some of them are mere footpaths, and, in the state they then were, quite unavailable for military purposes. The road on the right bears the name of the Zevin road from a castle of that name; the other is called the Medjingherd. The principal disadvantage of this line for the defending army is the absence of any cross lines of communication; consequently a force occupying these two passes must be divided, and has no means of mutual support, except by a circuitous route to the rear. One of these roads, the Medjingherd, was already occupied by Hajee Pasha; but the other was still open, as it was to have been held by the Seraskier, who was not yet arrived; and Prince Paskiewitch did not fail to take advantage of the circumstance. Nothing could be more favourable to him, indeed, than this distribution of the Turkish army; and he determined to manœuvre in front of Hajee Pasha whilst the main body of the Russians passed the Soganlook Mountains and attacked the Seraskier, whose defeat would enable them to turn the position of Hajee Pasha and prevent the junction of the two Turkish armies. Prince Paskiewitch had reckoned with confidence on the slowness which characterises all the Turkish movements, and the event proved the accuracy of his judgment. A force was left under General Bourtsoff who was ordered to threaten Hajee Pasha, and draw his attention to the danger apparently impending in that direction: this manœuvre was executed with perfect success; and a party of Cossacks penetrated to the camp of the Turks, who sallied out with the greatest part of their force, and advanced till they came to the intrenchments thrown up by the Russians to cover General Bourtsoff. General Paskiewitch, in the meanwhile, with the rest of the army, began the ascent of the great pass of the Soganlook: after a fatiguing march of thirty-nine versts,* the summit was gained; and the general having heard the firing of the detachment making the false attack on Hajee Pasha, a second column was detached to threaten his flank, thus first making him aware of the progress achieved by the Russians in crossing the great barrier of the Soganlook—an exploit which had been accomplished without loss, and which may be compared to the celebrated passage of the Alps by the French under Napoleon. The demonstration made on the flank of Hajee Pasha served to show that the Turkish camp was more difficult of access on this point than in front, for the country here is everywhere cut by very deep ravines, whose sides are covered with dense forests of fir trees; and the bottom of the ravines are either marshes, or filled with masses of broken rock. Prince Paskiewitch therefore resolved to pursue his march on the Zevin road, till he reached Zaghinn and Kara Oudjan, from whence Hajee Pasha's camp could be attacked on the rear by a comparatively open country. As it was impossible to leave the great park, consisting of 3,000 carts besides beasts of burden, at such a distance from the main army, General Bourtsoff received orders to move it forward as quickly as possible; and, to prevent Hajee Pasha from molesting its march, a general demonstration was made on the whole extent of the flank of the Turkish camp which induced them to concentrate their forces, and left the convoy free to proceed. Osman Pasha, who commanded the advance of the Seraskier, took up a position on the Zevin road ten miles from the Russian camp, at Bordaus, which is surrounded by high rocky peaks, and through which runs the Sudji Soo, where the Turks immediately began to intrench themselves. To have allowed the enemy to fortify this point would have compromised the whole Russian army; orders were therefore immediately given to Colonel Fredericks to move forward with a regiment of infantry, one of Cossacks, and 4 pieces of artillery, supported by five battalions, 10 pieces of artillery, and another regiment of Cossacks. Besides this three half battalions took post on the Tekmick river, and another half battalion occupied a height on the Turkish left flank, cutting off their retreat to their camp of Mill Doose. The detachment of Colonel Ouskoff, who had first discovered the Turkish encampment, had maintained its ground with the Mahomedan regiment till relieved by the force under Colonel Fredericks. The Turks made an attempt to close with the Russians, but were repulsed; and this portion of the Turkish force was entirely put to the rout. The remains of the old Turkish yeomanry called the Delhi Horse (Mad Horse) and the Haitei (Devils' Imps), were drawn up among the rocks, where the greater part of them perished. In the time of the splendour of the Turkish armies these troops enjoyed a great reputation, but they were now merely a fantastic and inferior kind of plundering band. The Russian Mahomedan regiments were particularly remarkable for their courage, as well as for their ferocity in putting to death all those they could get at.† Reports now reached General Paskiewitch that Seraskier had arrived or was expected that day at Zevin. To ascertain this fact, General Mouravieff was sent forward with two regiments of Carabiniers and the first Mussulman regiment of horse, who passed Tchatir Daug, and descended into the valley of the same name, without seeing any trace of an enemy: seven miles before reaching Kainly, however, some of the Turkish horse were perceived, and a party of Cossacks under Captain Iskritska reported numerous bodies of cavalry and many tents at Zevin; while the spies also brought news of the arrival of the Seraskier with the main body of the army. In the meantime General Bourtsoff joined the camp with the whole convoy.
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> The reconnaissance of the previous day had ascertained the important fact of the presence of two large Turkish armies, the one under the Seraskier, amounting to 35,000 or 40,000 men; and the other under Hajee Pasha, at the intrenched camp at Mill Doose, of 25,000 men. Should these two armies succeed in meeting, the position of the Russians would be greatly compromised, as they would be exposed to be attacked by a superior army in front, occupying very strong ground, where it would be difficult to attack them; while in the rear they were threatened by another force, more numerous than their entire army. The distance between the two Turkish camps did not exceed forty miles. Great as was the danger, however, and certain as would have been its destruction with a more active enemy, General Paskiewitch determined to throw himself between the two armies, and if possible to draw the Seraskier into action; if he succeeded in defeating him, he would then cut off Hajee Pasha from Erzeroum. But in order to accomplish this, it was necessary to mislead Hajee Pasha, and gain a march on him, and the difficulty of the undertaking was greatly increased by the nature of the country being a mass of mountains and deep ravines with marshy bottoms, through which it was hardly possible to pass.
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> On the morning of the 18th July, the army was formed into three bodies: there was an advanced guard consisting of two battalions of infantry, one of Pioneers, two regiments of Cossacks, two of Mussulmans, and 8 pieces of artillery under General Mouravieff, who was to cross the Tchatir Baba, and occupy the valley of Kainly. On the flank was another body, consisting of seven battalions of infantry, 24 pieces of artillery, and two regiments of Cossacks, under General Paskiewitch. The rear division had five battalions of infantry, two regiments of Cossacks, 16 light artillery guns, and 4 mounted howitzers, under General Penkratieff, who was placed on the hills in front of the Camp of Mill Doose, a manœuvre which had the effect of inducing Hajee Pasha to remain inactive, and prevented his being aware of the general movement of the Russian force, especially as General Penkratieff rejoined the main body of the army in the night, leaving a small party to keep up fires during the darkness.
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> The advance of the troops had been very slow, and they had only accomplished six and a half miles when they were forced to halt in the bed of the Tche murch and Khumkiar rivulets, over which it was necessary to throw five bridges in order to enable the convoy to pass: it consisted of 3,000 carts and was a great impediment to the progress of the Russians; but they were unable to leave any portion behind, not having sufficient troops to afford a detachment for its defence. On the 19th the army moved forward in the same order as before: Mouravieff with four battalions, a brigade of cavalry, and 20 pieces of artillery; immediately behind him the convoy in eight lines, their right protected by the steep slope of the mountains, the left covered by two battalions of infantry and 4 pieces of artillery. The march was closed by a small detachment of infantry and the remainder of the cavalry. The army was within five versts of the Tchatir Mountain when it met with a serious and unexpected obstacle in a swamp formed by the springs at the head of the Khumkiar stream. Here it was again necessary that four bridges should be thrown, so that it was 10 o'clock in the morning when the advanced guard gained the summit of the Tchatir Baba pass. The infantry of Mouravieff and the Pioneers were left to repair the road.
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> The ravine of Kainly is about nine versts in length, gradually opening to a breadth of six versts at its mouth, and has two streams running through it, the Kainly Chie on the right and the Khani Chie on the left. The Turkish camp was now first visible; one party of the Seraskier's army, forming his advanced guard, was descried marching on the Erzeroum road, and another party, a detachment of Hajee Pasha's force, moving to join the Seraskier, in hopes of assisting in the defence of the defiles, little aware they had already been passed by the Russians. General Paskiewitch reinforced his advance with three battalions and 10 pieces of artillery, making the remainder of the army halt and refresh themselves till the repairs of the road were completed.
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> General Penkratieff was left in charge of the convoy, which was parked; and some slight intrenchments were thrown up, to form either a reserve or a guard for the magazines and stores, which were threatened both by the armies of the Seraskier and of Hajee Pasha. General Bourtsoff occupied a position facing the road by which Hajee Pasha might advance. The first line consisted of three battalions of Chasseurs, one of Pioneers, and 8 pieces of light artillery; the second, of six squadrons of Dragoons, six ditto of Lancers, 8 pieces of Cossack artillery, two regiments of Mussulman cavalry, and one regiment of Cossacks. The Turks, with their usual want of union, had their advanced guard much in front of the main body, and at 12 o'clock they commenced an attack on the force of General Mouravieff, who was opposite their left. At the same time another party of infantry descended the mountains to attack General Bourtsoff's corps: he formed all his infantry into a single line, but could with great difficulty resist the desperate assault of the masses which rushed against him, until the arrival of a brigade of cavalry despatched by General Penkratieff, who saw what was passing and lost no time in sending assistance. The Russian cavalry took the Turks in flank, defeated them, and put them to the rout; and at the same time General Osten Sacken succeeded with the regular cavalry in turning the flank of the Turks, threatening their communications with the camp of Mill Doose; they then fled into the woods, hotly pursued by the Cossacks and Mahomedan cavalry. The decisive success of the left wing of the Russian army enabled Prince Paskiewitch to direct General Penkratieff to descend from the mountain with the convoy and encamp at the mouth of the Kainly ravine.
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> During this time Count Simonitch continued his attack on the Turkish centre. On reaching the Kainly stream at 5 o'clock in the evening, he perceived a numerous body of Turks occupied in intrenching themselves on the opposite heights, and he lost no time in sending information to the commander-in-chief, who at the same time heard from a prisoner that these troops were a reinforcement of horse 8,000 and 4,000 infantry, under the orders of Saleh Pasha, the Seraskier, who had taken the Russian force merely for a reconnaissance, and had ordered them to be attacked by Hajee Pasha at the head of 10,000 men, whom he had supported by a portion of his own cavalry. On witnessing their defeat he had resolved on postponing the decisive battle which he contemplated until the following day when he expected to be joined by the remainder of his troops, amounting to 20,000 men; in the meantime he was intrenching his position, which secured the communication with the camp of Mill Doose.
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> General Paskiewitch immediately formed the troops who were at hand into three columns, leaving General Bourtsoff to secure and cover the parks, and to occupy the route leading to the camp of Mill Doose.
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> The centre column under General Riey-ky consisted of 18 pieces of artillery, two regiments of regular cavalry, three regiments of Cossacks, and three Mussulman regiments.
>
> The right column, under General Mouravieff, had four battalions of Grenadiers and 8 light guns.
>
> The left column, under General Penkratieff, had three battalions of Chasseurs and 8 light guns.
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> The Seraskier, deceived by the precautions taken by the Russians to secure the parks, was continuing his intrenchments, occasionally firing some shots out of distance, when the three Russian columns advanced simultaneously, and the Turks, discouraged by their defeat in the morning, began to fall into confusion, though they kept up a smart fire on the advancing column. Meanwhile the cavalry of the centre, under Prince Paskiewitch, had rapidly ascended the mountains, and established the artillery in a formidable position to sweep the only road by which the camp of Mill Doose could be gained; at the same time General Penkratieff with the infantry threatening to attack the camp, the Turks fled in every direction, and General Paskiewitch, having established his infantry on the Isti Soo near the village of Karugan, followed the enemy with his cavalry, and entered with the fugitives into their camp at Zevin, which was taken with all its artillery, magazines, and stores. The loss of the Russians in this action was trifling, but General Paskiewitch himself had a very narrow escape, the enemy having fired a train leading to the magazine in Zevin, which blew up a few minutes after he had quitted it. In the course of twenty-four hours the Russian army had marched twenty-eight miles, fought two battles, and entirely dispersed the army of the Seraskier.
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> The Turkish camp of Mill Doose was now assailable in the rear of the formidable intrenchments which had covered its front and the expected line of attack; and Hajee Pasha had hardly time to form his line to the rear and throw up some works on hills commanding the points on which he was now threatened by the Russians. The Russian camp on the Isti Soo was only ten miles from the Turkish position; General Bourtsoff remained to cover the park, and the rest of the troops began to move at daylight, the division of General Penkratieff leading the advance, followed by that of General Mouravieff, while the cavalry, both regular and irregular, brought up the rear. At 7 A.M. they had passed the last range of hills, and were within two miles of the Turkish position, the advanced pickets of which they drove in. The Turkish army was drawn up with its right on a deep ravine and its left on a thick wood. Three batteries, of 7, 3, and 2 guns, commanded the steep descent which the Russian army had to pass; and the Turks appearing determined to hold their ground, General Paskiewitch sent orders for the heavy artillery to be brought forward from the park in the rear.
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> The whole strength of the Russian army amounted to 6,743 infantry, 4,471 cavalry and 36 pieces of artillery formed in two lines, with a reserve of 2,000 men of the regiment of Georgia. The armies were separated by a narrow but deep valley, and General Paskiewitch patiently awaited the arrival of his heavy guns. It appeared the Turks were still ignorant of the defeat of the Seraskier, and for the purpose of making them aware of it, a prisoner who had been taken towards the termination of the action was despatched into their camp. The effect produced by the intelligence he conveyed was immediately evident; and many of the divisions began to move in a tumultuous manner, disregarding the orders of their chiefs. Orders were immediately given to the Russian columns to advance when Hajee Pasha sent an agent to propose a suspension of arms; but the sole answer he received was a summons to surrender at discretion.
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> The Russians now formed four columns, the centre was led by Prince Paskiewitch in person; General Penkratieff turned the right of the Turks by a flank movement; Generals Mouravieff and Osten Sacken also advancing against the Turkish right, and cutting off their sole remaining line of retreat by Medginghert. All the attacks were successful; the guns were carried and turned against the fugitives, who attempted to seek shelter in the forests, but were closely pursued, and Colonel Verzaline with the Cossacks overtook Hajee Pasha and made him prisoner. He was brought to Prince Paskiewitch and gave him up his sword, saying: "The fortune of war is uncertain; a few hours since I commanded an army of 20,000 men, and to my shame I am now your prisoner; I submit myself to your generosity." The address of the old Pasha, who in his adversity retained all his national dignity, strongly affected his conqueror, who assured him of his kind treatment and of the Emperor's indulgence. The Pasha replied he had determined to die at his post, but the turbulence and undisciplined conduct of his troops had compelled him to fly, adding, "The Seraskier deceived me by promising to join me two days sooner than he did, and this has occasioned our misfortune." *
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> There are few examples recorded of such rapid successes. In two days two armies had been dispersed, two intrenched camps stormed, and a Pasha of three tails taken, besides two others of inferior rank, 23 guns, 19 standards, and 3,000 prisoners, with all the Turkish stores, provisions, and ammunition. The Russians stated their loss to be only 100 men; but this is quite incredible, and from what I heard in the camp at the time it must have amounted to at least five times that number; though even then their loss must be considered extremely small.
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> The dispersion of the only considerable Turkish force in Asia at once opened to General Paskiewitch every facility for marching against Erzeroum.

The Russian army, after gaining this complete victory, advanced rapidly on Choban Kurpi (the Shepherd's Bridge), "a structure of unknown antiquity," and General Monteith remarks that they found the climate very much hotter than it had been up to that point. Hence the Russians made a forced march to Hassan Kaleh, which was abandoned by the Turks on their approach. "This was a most important "capture, as the fort is situated at the junction "of the roads to Kars, Bayazid and Akhalt-"sikh. A mound of stones, which Xenophon "mentions as having been thrown up by his "men at the top of the pass from whence they "first got a view of the Black Sea, is still "visible at some distance from Has-"san Kaleh. At the same time it must "be observed that all caravans or travellers "following this route make a practice of adding "a stone to the heap." Here Paskievitch should have been joined by the Bayazid column, which had captured Dyadin and Toprak Kalek; but the Pasha of Van made a diversion by attacking Bayazid, and, though he was repulsed, he kept the column from advancing. On the other hand, the Kurdish tribes withheld "their excellent cavalry" from the service of the Porte; the Pasha of Moosh agreed to remain neuter; and there were more Kurds serving in the Russian than in the Turkish army. At Hassan Kaleh the Kurdish chiefs told Paskievitch :—"Take Erzeroum, and you will "be willingly joined by all our tribes," and this result actually followed when the city, which hardly offered any resistance, was captured. The following is General Monteith's description of Erzeroum :—

> The plain and city of Erzeroum are nearly the highest inhabited spot in the world. Erzeroum is about 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the winter lasts eight months, during which time the sheep and cattle are kept in stables half buried in the ground. The fuel is almost entirely of dried cow-dung: for none but people in good circumstances can afford the use of wood or charcoal, which is brought from some distance, and out on the south face of the mountains looking to the Black Sea. Hay is very abundant in the summer, but snow often falls before the harvest is got in.

In 1855 General Mouravieff, after completely investing Kars, took the road on the 1st of August with a very large force towards the Soghanlik Dagh, crossed the mountains, and advanced to Hassan Kaleh. The Turks offered no resistance; all the villages were abandoned, and the cattle left at the mercy of the Kurds; and Consul Brant wrote from Erzeroum that the pusillanimous military authorities of that place, though they had in a position on the Devé Boynou Mountains, which had been carefully fortified by General Williams, a very much stronger force than Mouravieff commanded, were ready to capitulate the moment the Russians appeared in sight. "There are," he added, "hordes of "Bashi Bazouks here who behave, as usual, "cowardly towards the enemy, cruelly towards "their friends, and who, useless as they are, "eat up the country, and cost what would "support a small, regular, useful force, which "might do real service in the field, and that the "Bashi Bazouks never did and never will do." So much for the boasted irregular troops of the Porte. The Russians, however, after halting a few days at Hassan Kaleh, struck their tents, razed the earth works at Kopriko, and returned to Kars.

This retrospect of former campaigns will help to indicate the probable course of operations this year. Obviously, the Russians cannot remain inactive at Kars, or the Turkish army on the Soghanlik Dagh will take courage and attempt to relieve the place. There is another road from Erzeroum, that by Olti and Pennek, by which a relieving army might march on Kars. This is the road from Erzeroum to Ardahan, and the branch from Pennek to Kars is a mountain path so difficult to traverse that the Russians took great credit to themselves for despatching by this route in August 1855 a body of 1,200 disciplined cavalry, who fell upon a force of 3,000 Turkish irregulars assembled at Pennek to convey provisions to Kars and put them to ignominious flight. In order that the besieging force may remain undisturbed at Kars, the Russians must clear the roads leading to Erzeroum, and we may expect therefore to hear immediately of movements undertaken with this purpose. The Bayazid column is probably much stronger than that of 1829, and its active co-operation with the centre column, which it can materially assist by threatening to strike the enemy's line of communications with Erzeroum at Hassan Kaleh, may be expected.

The operations of the Batoum or right column of the Russian army of invasion are directed first of all to the capture of that port, which has always been coveted by Russia, because here vessels can lie close to the shore and disembark their cargoes, whereas only small boats of light draught can enter the so-called harbour of Poti, the terminus of the Tiflis railway. Another advantage of Batoum is that water-carriage is available thence to Artvin. Baron von Thielmann says that it was only a slip of the pen which left Batoum in Turkish hands 50 years ago. "When Turkey ceded to Russia, by "the Treaty of Adrianople, the territory between "Kars and the sea, the boundary line was, by "general consent, drawn to run down the river "*Choruk*, which arrangement would have brought "over to the Russian side the advantageous "harbour of Batoum. It was, however, dis-"covered, but not till after the ratification of "the treaty of peace, that the river *Choluk*, which "runs about eighteen miles on the east side of "Batoum, had been inserted in the treaty as the "boundary line. Batoum was lost and Poti was "accepted in its stead." General Monteith describes the inland roads from Batoum as "almost "impassable; they either lead over the summits "of the mountains, which are covered with snow, "or through thick forests and among steep rocks; "so that, as a point in a line of communication, "the place is worthless, and the climate is dead-"ly to strangers." Batoum, however, once taken, the Russian right column could combine its operations with those of the centre column against Erzeroum or march directly, by the sea coast, on Trebizonde; and the Turks rightly, therefore, attach much importance to the place. "From the nature of the ground about "Batoum," says Colonel Lake, "and the "facility with which the thickly wooded "mountains can be defended, a comparatively "small force will suffice to defend the position," and the Turks have hitherto, with some hard fighting, succeeded in holding their own here; but the despatch of three ironclads to the port would seem to show an apprehension on the part of the military authorities at Constantinople that the defence by land cannot be much longer maintained.

We contemplate, then, as probable the reduction in this campaign of all Armenia to the state of a province of the Russian Empire; and it were well that the full meaning of such a conquest, and its importance to England, should be clearly understood. The occupation of Erzeroum would give Russia at once the control of the great caravan route (470 miles long to Tabriz) from Trebizonde on the Black Sea to Bayazid, Tabriz and Teheran. This is the principal highway of trade between Persia and the West; and, though it has been so badly maintained by the Turks that a portion of the trade has been driven to adopt the Tiflis route by preference, the Russians, who understand the value of good roads and railways, would soon develope and improve its natural capabilities. Another important road runs southwards from Erzeroum to Bitlis, Sert, Mosul, and Bagdad; and the seizure of Diarbekir would give the Russians the control of the chief routes from Mesopotamia to Asia Minor and the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus. The only route, in fact, which would remain beyond their reach is that from Bagdad across the Syrian desert to Damascus and Beyrout. But even this southern route will not long be kept out of the clutches of Russia if England does not guard it by occupying the terminal points; for the whole Turkish Empire will crumble to pieces after such a shock as it will suffer by the conquest of Armenia, and all the remaining Asiatic provinces will fall to the lot of whichever strong Power dares first to appropriate them. The fatal mistake made by the British Government in its foreign policy is in supposing that the integrity of Turkey can possibly be maintained in spite of the commencement of hostilities. The first gun fired on the Danube or in Armenia gave the signal for the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, which is even now going on,—for has not Roumania already declared her independence, will not Servia and Montenegro do likewise as soon as the Russians have entered Bulgaria, and is it not absolutely certain that Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria will be emancipated for ever from Turkish rule, whether or not the Russians take advantage of their present opportunity to occupy Constantinople? No peace that can be made, therefore, will replace Turkey on the footing of a great European Power, no genius in statesmanship will avail to reconstruct her Empire. Her troops may yet, by prodigies of valour, roll back the tide of Russian invasion; but, unless she be saved by a miracle of this kind, we may say of her, as of Troy, *Fuit*. It is often assumed that the Turks have only to cross the Bosphorus in order to find themselves at home amongst their own people; but it would be difficult to name one province of Turkey in Asia in which the rule of the Pashas and their followers is not as heartily detested as it is in Europe; and we therefore say that if the Russians win Armenia they will become masters of all Asiatic Turkey from the Levant to the Persian Gulf. This should have been foreseen and provided against by a Ministry which boasts of its determination to protect British interests all over the world. The English Ministry should have made up its mind that it would prevent the outbreak of hostilities if it possibly could, but that the moment war was declared it would send troops to occupy those positions which are essential to the security of the British Empire. That chance has already been lost; and we greatly fear that, if England hereafter attempts to check the progress of Russia when that Power is flushed with victory and sees the long desired goal of her national aspirations fairly within her reach, it will strain all the resources of the British Empire to arrest her onward march. It will be said that the English Ministry should not be blamed for its hesitating policy, that it wished to act but could not do so because of the agitation raised by Mr. Gladstone. But what does such an excuse mean except that Mr Gladstone is a great man while the members of the Ministry are a set of industrious and timid clerks? If Mr. Gladstone has a policy, nothing keeps him from preaching it in season and out of season till he carries the nation with him. The English people waited and craved for a leader to arise among the Conservatives and give them a policy which they could prefer to Mr. Gladstone's; but none came. Lord Beaconsfield is no longer the animating spirit of his own Government, and his colleagues do not know how to lead. Their only ambition is to follow the lead of "public opinion"—as if statesmen did not always create a public opinion of their own—and, by hesitating ever to come to a decision, to avoid giving anybody offence. It follows that, at a crisis the most formidable the British Empire has encountered since it was assailed by the full revolutionary force of France in the East and the West and compelled to fight for its very existence, we have as the guardians of British interests and British honour a Lord Derby instead of a Pitt in England and a Lord Lytton instead of a Wellesley in India.

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* Twenty-eighty miles.

† This was occasioned by the Turks having cruelly put to death some Persian foragers.

‡ Mandi Agah, formerly chief of the Janissaries, and who had commanded the Erzeroum cavalry in the late action.

* It is very difficult to persuade a Turk that one day more or less can make any difference in arrangements. The most trifling cause is sufficient to induce them to halt; and dearly they paid for their dilatory proceedings through the whole of this campaign.

A STRONG POLICY WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a good old English song that requires alteration. I have thought so ever since I have observed the apathetic behaviour of England with regard to 'the Eastern Question," and I am convinced that I am correct after reading your able article in your issue of the 14th instant. I refer to the song of "the red, white, and blue," because England's "mandates" (she is afraid to give them) no longer "make heroes assemble" nor do "her banners make tyranny tremble." I believe the quotations are correct. If the ghosts of Nelson and Wellington could visit us now, they might say, with Hamlet, "Oh, what a falling off" is here.

CYMRO.

JUDGE BIRDWOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will be so good as to insert the enclosed verses. They purport to be somewhat free rendering of a Guzeratee poem recited by Kavi Narmadashunkar Lalshankar, at an evening entertainment given by the inhabitants of Surat in honour of Mr. Birdwood before his departure on furlough. Mr. Birdwood was very popular here on account of his probity of conduct and suavity of manners.

M.

Surat, May 21.

Birdwood, farewell! Full many a happy hour
Awaits thee at thy dear home far away!
But (selfish wish!) amidst us a on return.
May we again thy honest face discern!

⁂ The last verse, as it comprises the pith of the eulogy on this popular public servant, is all that we can conscientiously put in print.—ED. B. G.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, MAY 22.

Efforts are being made by the Akhoond of Swat to make the Shias of Tira and the Sunni tribes coalesce and join with his own disciples of Swat and Bijour, to engage in a *jehad*; and he has written to the ruler of Kashgarh and of Der with the same object.

The Governor of Kurm has despatched one thousand camels, which have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. Drill instructors have been sent to Bijour to instruct the men. The troops at Candahar are ready for action, but fresh reinforcements are continually arriving. The belief is, that they will be led against Khelat. The Ameer is believed to be in secret communication with the Khan of Khelat. The son of Nowroz Khan was graciously received by the Ameer, and money remitted to Nowroz Khan to visit the Ameer.

It is rumoured that the Raja of Kashmir is in communication with Government regarding a movement of his troops towards the Indus frontier. The death of the Meer Akbar is reported.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 21.

No further news has been received from the seat of war on the Danube or in Asia Minor.

The Sheik ul-Islam has proclaimed a holy war against Russia.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The British Ironclad Mediterranean Squadron has gone from Port Said to the Piræus.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 22.

A wholesale change has been introduced into the French Prefectorial administration.

ROUMANIAN DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST TURKEY.

BUCHAREST, MAY 21.

In to-day's sitting of the Roumanian Chamber of Deputies a resolution for declaring war against Turkey and favouring Roumanian independence was introduced and finally adopted.

TURKEY AND CIRCASSIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 22.

A strong Turkish expedition has gone to Soukoum Kaleh to aid the Circassian insurgents.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, MAY 21.

B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Assyria left on Saturday for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 21.

The Anchor Line steamer Europa arrived here yesterday from Bombay.

LINE REPORT.—MAY 22.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to; Tiflis interrupted beyond.

WEATHER REPORT.—MAY 22.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P. M.—Weather fair, wind S., ther. 91 bar. 29.84.

CARWAR, 5 P. M.—Weather fine, wind WSW. 2, ther. 86, bar. 30-1.

MANGALORE, 4-50 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind NE., NW., S. Fall of rain 3 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P. M.—Weather fine, wind S., ther. 88, bar. 29.90.

VINGORLA, 5 P. M.—Weather variable, wind WNW. moderate, ther. 92.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW arrivals by the mail and other steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

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THE Sheikh ul-Islam, by whom a holy war, against Russia only we suppose, has been proclaimed, is the chief priest of Mohammedanism at Constantinople. It seems unlikely that Islam will be much stirred by this desperate manœuvre.

BY the Mail steamer which arrived at Bombay last night, Admiral Corbett, C. B., and the Hon. Raymond West were passengers.

WE are glad to find that the case of Mary Donnelly has called forth the sympathy, in a practical form, of some individuals in Bombay. A currency note for Rs. 50 was forwarded to us yesterday by a gentleman who desired us to acknowledge it as collected from a few friends, to aid in meeting the expenses of the appeal which is now pending in this case. We shall be happy to take charge of and forward any other amounts which may be handed us for this very laudable object.

WE hear it is probable that the Chief Justices of the High Courts of Bengal and the North-West Provinces, to whom we hope will be joined the Chief Justice of this Presidency, will have the papers in the Fuller case brought before Parliament. It is evidently necessary that the question should be settled by Parliament, whether or not the Executive Government in India has the right to place itself above the law. We are glad to see that the native papers generally are alarmed at the action taken by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State in endeavouring to destroy the independence of Courts of Justice in this country.

WE understand there is a probability of Sir Richard Temple taking a short run up to Kattywar next week. If he does, the trip will be a hot one; but apparently Sir Richard does not care for such a trifle as that.

THE trade returns of British India for the twelve months from 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877 show that the imports of merchandize amounted to Rs. 37,26,13,219 and of treasure to Rs. 11,43,61,197; total, Rs. 48,69,74,416. The exports of merchandize were valued at Rs. 61,07,65 941, and of treasure to Rs. 4,02 98,978; total, Rs. 65,10,64,919. The share of Bombay, exclusive of Sind, in this trade was as follows:—

Imports.	Rs.	Exports.	Rs.
Merchandize	12,74,72,244	Foreign goods	1,79,15,882
Treasure	8,29,61,582	Indian Produce &Manufactures	20 62 48,065
		Treasure	3,29,06 758
Total...Rs.	21 04,33,826	Total...Rs.	25,70 70,705

That is to say, the trade of Bombay amounted to more than 40 per cent. of the whole trade of India. The figures of the trade of Sind stand thus: Imports of merchandize, Rs. 32,04,621; treasure, Rs. 28 610; total, Rs. 32 33 231. Exports of merchandize, Rs. 1,64 60,787; treasure, Rs. 1,87,950; total, Rs. 1 66,48 737. The whole volume of Indian trade was larger last year than in any previous year since the American war. The value of the wheat exported rose from Rs. 90,10 255 in 1875-76 to Rs. 1,95,63,325 in 1876-77.

A GENTLEMAN who arrived in Bangalore on the 19th inst. from Mysore, states that he was overtaken by rain at Mundiam, on Wednesday night. The precious element, which all in the province have been thirsting for, fell in torrents, accompanied by strong gusts of wind, which laid low several scores of trees on the road between Mysore and Bangalore.

OUR Berar correspondent writes:—"The prices of grain in Berar at the present time cannot be said to be very encouraging to the poorer classes of natives. I shall here give your readers the average prices *per rupee* of cereals, &c., vended in the six districts in Berar for the past month, which doubtless will be of interest at the present time of dearth, to see how we are faring in this province:—

Rice, 1st sort...	8 seers	8½	Gram	16 seers	27
Do. common..	10 „	12½	Salt	10 „	10
Wheat	14 „	23	Ghee	2 „	1¼
Jowari	19 „	46	Jagree..........	4 „	6
Bajri	14 „	26			

Let it be understood that there is no famine pressure in our land: the cause of these enhanced rates is owing to the great exportation towards the Sholapore side."

AN Afghan named Muhammad Hossain, who has served in the Turkish army, passed through Peshawur on his way to Cabul on the 14th instant. He was formerly a servant to Atta Muhammad Khan, the British Agent at Cabul. It is said that Muhammad Hosain is on some special mission to the Ameer of Cabul, from the Sultan of Turkey.

MAJOR CONWAY GORDON, Assistant Adjutant General H. C., has been appointed to officiate as Commandant of the 5th Infantry H. C. at Aurungabad, and Captain J. Kennedy, of the 2nd Infantry H. C. Jaulna, has been appointed Officiating Assistant Adjutant General H. C. Colonel Dun, Commandant 6th Infantry H. C., who goes on two years furlough next month, vacates, and Major Justice, 2nd in Command, becomes Commandant *pro tem* Lieut. Kirkwood, Adjutant 6th Infantry at Ellichpore, has obtained furlough to Europe, and Lieut. Whistler officiates. Lieut. Smith has been appointed to officiate as Commandant of No. 2 Horse Field Battery at Aurungabad.

THE captain of the Saint Anne, a vessel that returned to the Madras roads which she left last week when the expected cyclone was announced, reports that when about sixty miles at sea in the direction of Pondicherry, the first officer spoke a vessel believed to be The Witch, which had also left the roads. The weather was very violent at the time, and a high sea running. Shortly afterwards a trough was seen in the sea and the vessel had disappeared, and from the amount of wreckage afterwards observed by the officer of the Saint Anne near the same spot, they allege that they have every reason to believe The Witch suddenly went down.

A LETTER in the *Railway Service Gazette* reports attempts to upset trains on the E I. line:—"Some time back I informed you that some *budmashes* placed on the line near Karmatur several heavy wooden sleepers, with the object of throwing the down mail off the line. I also stated the platelayer had the men working on this length arrested. Nothing definite could be obtained to prove these men had attempted this; but a clue was followed up and some discharged *kalassees* have been apprehended, and they have, I am informed, partially confessed the crime, at any rate these men are to be put on trial. I learn that within a short period several attempts, in different parts of the E I. Railway, have been made to upset trains, and none of the perpetrators of these deeds discovered. The outrageous affair of taking out the rail near Assensole has not yet been discovered, although Rs 5 000 have been offered for the capture of the miscreants; it has been admitted that one native maistry, practically acquainted with the work, could, with tools, take out a rail by himself; others appear to doubt this, but it is certainly quite feasible."

THE proclamation *in re* the Margary affair has been posted with great care at Lin-chau, a city 300 miles north of Canton. The proclamation adorns the four gates of the city, as well as the wall of the principal temple. The chief Mandarin was full of anxiety regarding the welfare of a missionary and his followers, who reached that remote district, and no less than three or four officials visited them daily to enquire how they fared. To the proclamation was added—"Should foreigners (Englishmen) visit these regions, they must be protected and not molested." It is evident that the official mind is at last stirred, even in the more remote regions, in consequence of the proceedings of England, about the Yunnan affair.

A YOUNG Brahmo, Babu Nishikanta Chatterji, is going to be appointed as a Professor in St. Petersburg. The following from the *East* gives the particulars:—"We are happy to say that Babu Nishikanta Chatterji who was prosecuting his studies at Liepzig, has been appointed, by the Councillor of State of Russia, as Professor of Indian Languages (Sanskrit, Hindustani and Bengali) in the St. Petersburg University. Besides the fees of pupils he will draw 300 marks per month. An Indian Professor in Russia is the last thing that we expected. Babu Nishikanta's German lectures (on Budhism and Christianity, Ramayan, Chronology of the Hindus, and the Condition of the Indian women past and present) were very highly spoken of in the German papers. We are glad that the first publishers of Leipzig have undertaken to publish his lecture on Ramayan with his portrait. Before joining his appointment at St. Petersburg he will stay four or five months at Paris to study the French language."

CAN we (*Englishman*) be said to be truly dull when we have the excitement of the Derby lotteries close upon us? Every one has apparently taken a ticket or got a share in one in the Umballa lottery, in which the first prize will probably exceed a lakh. Just fancy the delight of winning ten thousand pounds for an outlay of one pound! But some one must do so, and I hope I shall be that lucky individual. I hope also that there will be some little money left for the Balligunj Races Fund, which is being organized, for the Balligunj Steeplechases have given many of us two capital days' amusement every year for some years now.

THE *Madras Athenæum* announces that it has "secured the M.S. of a work, only just completed, the copyright of which is reserved. *Griffin Hall* will be the title of the novel—an exceedingly interesting tale of Mofussil life, and this will appear in part in our next Supplement, and will be continued from week to week, until concluded."

THE *Quarterly* for April is remarkable (says *Mayfair*) for a curious essay on a subject which it rarely condescends to touch. That subject is "Gastronomy and Gastronomers," and it is handled in a serious and weighty fashion which is unintentionally humorous. No propounder of a new philosophy was ever more in earnest than is this gentleman on the absolute necessity for the use of copper saucepans, and no religious tract with which we are acquainted is written with more solemnity of warning than a tale he tells about a terrible head-gardener who knew nothing of chervil and tarragon and borage. The judicious gastronomer will be pleased to find that the *Quarterly's* authority is in favour of herbal soups, and that he opens an animated and even enthusiastic crusade against champagne.

A ROORKEE correspondent sends the following story to the *Pioneer* which may, perhaps, merit the notice of some officer qualified to inquire into it authoritatively:—"In the old 2nd European Regiment of the Honourable East India Company's service, now the 104th Fusiliers, was a smart and steady soldier by name of O'Neil. As a reward for his meritorious services he was eventually appointed sergeant-major of a native infantry regiment, a post that was more difficult to obtain in those days than is a commission for a man in the ranks at the present time. He continued in this post for several years, and passed through the ordeal of the Mutiny, earning honours and medals. In his old age and with his small pension he intended settling down at Roorkee with his family, and wishing to build himself some shelter applied to the local authorities for some land. The said authorities very courteously allotted him a site, and gave him permission to build on it in anticipation of the Government sanction, the obtaining of which they considered to be but a mere matter of form, and of no difficulty. A little cottage was soon run up, and the old warrior's little savings all laid out on it. But the Roorkee authorities had calculated without their host, for the authorities at head-quarters have refused to sanction the grant, and now the veteran has been ordered to pull down his house, and seek his resting-place elsewhere."

ANGLO-CEYLONESE residents (says the *Madras Times*) have had two famous subjects for pardonable boasting taken from their lips during the past few days. How conversation will be carried on without them it might be hard to say. First, it was a matter for congratulation that for forty years no European in Ceylon had died of cholera, and the only case which could be remembered by "the oldest inhabitant" was that of a European lady, under whose residence ran a drain; the flooring of her bed-room was disturbed, the effluvia entered the room with the regretable result of her death. The other boast was that, let the South-West monsoon blow its hardest, no ships came ashore at Colombo the holding ground for anchors being too good to let go. Ceylon, too, is out of the region of cyclones, consequently Madras to the north and Mauritius to the south have been the subjects of pitying scorn by the islanders. That scorn is now taken from them, and in neither case can they boast any more. Sir Wm. Hackett, whose death from cholera at the Ceylon sanatarium is reported, had only been in the island a few months. Whilst holding the Chief Justiceship of the Straits Settlements he was sent to Fiji to organise a judicial establishment. Before his task was completed he received the offer of the Chief Justiceship of Ceylon, which had been declined by Sir Richard Morgan, a Eurasian, who acted for some time in that exalted capacity. When leaving Levuka for England, *en route* for Ceylon, Sir William Hackett received a high tribute of praise for the work he had done in the latest addition to the English colonial family. We shall look with some interest for the particulars in the Ceylon papers about the "tainted water" which was the occasion of the outbreak of the disease, as nowhere in the world is there purer and better water than in the hill country of Lanka.

THE vital point of the controversy arising out of the Fuller case is lucidly and concisely stated by the *Statesman*:—"The question is, whether the relative positions of the Viceroy in Council and of Her Majesty's Judges are such as to justify the former in reviewing judicial proceedings of the latter, and censuring them. Is it any reply whatever to this enquiry to tell us that the Judges hold office only under Her Majesty's pleasure? Does that really mean, then, that the Viceroy, whenever he may have conceived the notion that the Judges have erred, is to set them right, and to censure them for having gone wrong? Whatever Lord Salisbury may hold, or profess to hold, does any one believe that such was the intention of the phrase, or that any such meaning lies contained in it; or that Parliament, if appealed to, would sanction it? You will get no Judges to come to India if *that* is the meaning and intent of the phrase that our Indian Judges hold office under Her Majesty's pleasure only. It is, of course, a palpable *reductio ad absurdum*, and we, therefore, complain justly that these despatches do not touch the practical issues in the case. Those issues concerned Mr. Leeds' conduct as Magistrate and Lord Lytton's usurpation of the judicial functions. We honour Lord Lytton as sincerely as man can do for the motives which led to his interference with what he believed to be a miscarriage of justice, as every one ought to honour him for them; but that his action was unfortunate throughout, we are obliged to hold respectfully but firmly. The Executive Government of the country already holds, from the necessities of our position, powers so great that they cannot but sometimes be abused; and to enlarge them at the expense of the authority of the Judges would be most dangerous. The High Courts of the country are its *palladium*, and we shall look with anxiety to the course which the Judges now take. It would have been infinitely wiser though at the cost of some momentary annoyance to Lord Lytton, for the Secretary of State to have expressed disapproval of the Minute, while paying all honour to the motives which inspired it. The Courts cannot consistently with their duty to the Crown or to the people, accept the position these despatches would assign them upon the strength of the phrase that they hold office under Her Majesty's pleasure. They will have to carry the matter before the final Court of Appeal in Parliament. That our Judges hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure, means no more than that the Crown can remove them from the Bench for want of integrity, patent incapacity, or any other public scandal. It is absurd to suppose it to mean that the Executive Government can review their proceedings, and censure their reading either of the evidence, or of the law, in any case whatever. And it is perfectly idle to attempt to show that this was not done by Lord Lytton. The Judges affirmed distinctly that Mr. Leeds interpreted the evidence in the case correctly, and acted in conformity with the law in disposing of it summarily. The Government then affects a right of reviewing this judgment, and says that the 'evidence' was such as to require Mr. Leeds to send the case to the sessions. The doing so was a direct usurpation of the judicial functions; and to contend that it is justified by the fact that our Judges hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure only, is to put an interpretation upon the phrase never before heard of, and that cannot possibly be submitted to."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 4TH MAY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's S.S. Cathay, Commander R. T. Dundas, arrived in harbour at half-past 10 o'clock last night with the English mails of the 4th May on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton—Captain and Mrs Garratt, Miss Inskip Rear-Admiral Corbett, C.B., Lieut Smallpeco, Mr. W. H. Perry, Lieut Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Russell, infant and child, Sub-Lieut. Hughes, Mrs. Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. Halpin, Mrs. Day.

From Brindisi—Hon. R. West.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 4.

THE news of the week confirms all that I wrote last week respecting the circumstances under which Russia hastened her declaration of war. It is now admitted on all hands that Mr. Layard's visit to Constantinople and his advice to the Porte to appeal for arbitration under the 8th article of the Treaty of Paris, was the immediate cause of Russia crossing the Pruth at a much earlier stage than she had intended. I need hardly say, in passing, that sinister diplomacy of this kind on the part of the Northern Power is considered quite in accordance with her general course of conduct towards Turkey. When Turkey was on the point of agreeing to demobilisation, Russia introduced an addendum to the Protocol which entirely destroyed the pacific intentions of the Porte; and when at a later stage, the last card was played in the interests of peace, she crossed the Pruth, and cut the ground from under the Sultan's feet. As I anticipated last week, our Government have issued a proclamation of neutrality. Their example has been followed by France and Italy. Up to the present moment, Germany and Austria have refrained from taking a similar step. The pretension put forward in the Gortschakoff circular on the part of Russia that, in going to war with Turkey, she is acting as the instrument of Europe, will not be allowed to go unchallenged. The manifesto of the Russian Chancellor has received no reply from Germany and Austria, and but a formal acknowledgment from France and Italy; but the answer of England will directly impugn the claim advanced on behalf of the Northern Power. I have reason for believing that the original draft of the Note to be sent by Lord Derby not only did this, but did it in language that went to the verge of diplomatic courtesy. Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, and the Lord Chancellor supported Lord Derby's words; but after considerable discussion, the language was toned down, while, of course, the ideas of the Note were untouched.

Mr. Layard's return to Constantinople has not yet been followed by that of the representatives of the other Powers. There has been some talk of the Austrian and German Ambassadors starting for their old posts—and it was said further that they were to make the voyage to Constantinople in the same vessel by way of proving the unbroken unity of ideas and action of Germany and Austria in the Eastern question. An obstacle, however, has presented itself in the determination of the Porte to expel Russian subjects—a determination which the German and Austrian Governments regard as contrary to international usage. However, the difficulty is a small one, and will be easily got over. The selection by Germany of Prince Reuss as her representative in Constantinople has thrown the Russian Press into ecstacies of real or feigned joy. Prince Reuss is married to a member of the Romanoff family, and it is assumed, therefore, by the journalists of Moscow and St. Petersburg that he has been sent by the unselfish Bismarck and the unselfish German nation, to guard Russian instead of German interests. It might occur to an impartial observer that the astute Chancellor may have selected a supposed Russophile the better to counteract Russian designs.

The week has produced a few more declarations and proclamations; but now call for special remark except perhaps the address of the Grand Duke Nicholas. It is noteworthy that the Russian Commander-in-Chief distinctly declares the object of the war is not territorial aggrandisement. This disclaimer is the more welcome because of the absence of anything of a like import from the speech of the Czar and the circular of the Russian Ministeran an omission which, as I wrote last week, had caused a great deal of unfavourable comment here.

The important event in connection with the military operations of the past week arises out of the attitude of Roumania. The principality has just concluded a convention, which, while it brings her on friendly terms with Russia, does not give Turkey the opportunity of regarding and treating her as an enemy. Prince Charles has played his cards very adroitly, and the Convention has also been carried through the two legislative Chambers of his territory with skilful management. Some light is thrown on the conduct of the Prince and his Chamber by the report that Russia has made promises to the German and Austrian Governments, if not actually bound herself by treaty, as to the limits of her operations in European Turkey. Prince Charles, with proof of such a fact in his hand, was easily able to show his Parliament that in making terms with Russia, they would run no risk of hurting the susceptibilities of Prince Bismarck or Count Andrassy. The telegrams recently received from Bucharest indicate that Roumania will soon abandon even the semblance of neutrality. There is some doubt, and also perhaps some heart-burning, as to the exact part the forces of the Principality will be called on to play. The Prince, as a Hohenzollern and a soldier, is burning, of course, to join in the fray; but there is an impression among the Russian commanders that the Roumanian soldier is braver in uniform than in discipline, or other soldier like qualities; and, therefore, it is supposed that he will not be called upon to perform any severer duties than those of keeping up the line of communications, tending the wounded and guarding the captive.

A few days ago a good deal of interest was felt as to what part Servia would take in the new turn of affairs. She evinced some disposition once more to appeal to arms, but Austria promptly intervened with a threat to occupy the territory of Prince Milan, if he brought his forces into the field. Turkey was by this step prevented from occupying Negotin and Gladova, both of which points would have been of considerable strategical importance to the Russians, should she have attempted to cross the Danube to the north of Widdin, down the valley of the Timok and Morava. It would be hasty to say that Russia may not yet attempt this route. Her tactics for the present are all directed against the lower Danube, but in the unlikely event of her failing in her operations there, a wing of her army might be sent further west, with the object of passing through Servian into Turkish territory. The question may then arise whether Austria will continue to prevent Turkey from occupying the territory of Prince Milan.

There have been up to the present but few if any events on the Danube worth reporting. The Turks have shown their utter incapacity for dash and rapidity of movement by failing to destroy the bridge at Barboschi, over the Sereth. A glance at the map will show that this bridge supplies Russia with a most convenient point of entry into Wallachian territory; and, had it been blown up, the Russian Army coming by railway from Kischeneff and the North, would have found their communication destroyed with the lines of railway to Bucharest and the West. The Turks, however, have some excuse in this fact, that they were not aware the declaration of war would have been pronounced so soon; and they allege that the expeditionary force, sent from Bessarabia to hold the bridge,—which accomplished the distance in something like fifteen hours—actually started before the declaration of war had left the Rusisan camp. The Russians already control the Danube below Hersova, and two or three Turkish gunboats in that part of the Danubian waters have fired a few shots on the Russian positions. Further movements on either side are not to be expected for some time. Bad weather has made the roads impassable and swollen the rivers.

All that I wrote last week respecting the desire of Russia to recoup herself in Asia Minor has been illustrated by more recent news. She is advancing from North and South to Kars; in fact, her line of advance extends from a few miles north of Lake Van to Batoum. The engagements that have taken place have been but collisions of out-posts, or of reconnoitring detachments; but battles on a more serious scale are imminent in the neighbourhood of Batoum and Kars. I have nothing new to say about the policy of England in regard to that particular part of the Russian scheme. People here are now beginning to recognise the danger to our interests if Russia should obtain control of the Tigris, or possession of a considerable portion of Asia Minor. The Government papers are already taking the line that I adopted in my last letter on this subject, and warn Russia that her conduct in Asia Minor will not remain unwatched, or, if needs be, unchallenged. According to the present aspect of affairs, there is an evident desire all round to keep the conflict within its present area, and the Turkish troops are reported to be in such an inefficient condition that high military authorities anticipate a speedy termination to the war. This expectation is confirmed by the rumour that Count Andrassy is already preparing a proposal to the Powers, that when peace comes to be concluded, its terms shall not be made by Russia and Turkey alone, independently of the other Powers. The German Government are very anxious to obtain an alliance with England on this and other questions. I am told that they have even proposed that we should seize Egypt, undertaking to keep France and Italy quiet. But this is an offer we could only accept in the last resort and when our interests were most seriously threatened. We are bound by strong ties to France, and an alliance with Germany, threatened by France in the near, and by Russia in the remote future, is not one likely to recommend itself to the Ministers of our cautious and commercial country.

I hear that at the last meeting of the Cabinet the relations between Lords Salisbury and Carnarvon towards the rest of their colleagues were so much strained that it is not improbable those two peers will secede from the Government. The Beaconsfield section find their hands tied from doing much towards checking Russian progress in Europe, in fact it is not necessary because of the interests of the other Powers, but those Powers have no interest in checking Russia in Asia. Lord Beaconsfield desires to make a *coup* with that object, and I should not be surprised if important events do not speedily develope on the Persian Gulf. Lords Salisbury and Carnarvon object to England committing any overt act towards Russia which may be construed into an attitude of alliance with Turkey.

Very little importance is attached to Sir Geo. Campbell's amendment on the Indian tariff. The supporters of Mr. Birley's motion would prefer to find Sir Geo. Campbell against them, rather than for them. The feeling of the House against Sir Geo. Campbell is so strong that there is a danger of his advocacy damaging whatever subjects he may take in hand,

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Home News, May 4.)

THE Russian troops continue to march through Roumania, and have seized several of the most commanding positions on the Danube. But no active fighting has taken place in Europe, where bad weather delays operations.

In Asia there have been two or three skirmishes between the Turkish and Russian troops in the neighbourhood of Kars and Erzeroum, as to the results of which the accounts that reach us are conflicting and contradictory. The Russian troops have occupied Bayazid, on the Persian frontier, and continue to pour into Armenia.

In the Black Sea the Turkish fleet is bombarding Poti, and Hobart Pasha is said to be meditating the bombardment of Odessa.

Hobart Pasha, in his steamer, safely ran the gauntlet of the Russian batteries in the Danube a few days ago.

The Russians have declared that the navigation of the Danube is closed.

The campaign between the Turks and Montenegrins has recommenced.

There is a strong anti-Turkish sentiment in Greece.

The Khedive has announced that he will assist the Sultan so far as his obligations to his European creditor permit him.

A proclamation of the neutrality of England was published in a *Gazette Extraordinary* on April 30.

Cabinet Councils were held on April 29, May 1, and May 2.

Mr. Gladstone has given notice for Monday next May 7, of five resolutions which amount to a vote of censure on the Government of England as well as of Turkey. In these he is unsupported by the leaders of the Liberal party, who will vote for the previous question. Probably Mr. Gladstone's restrictions will be met by a vote of confidence in the Government moved by a Conservative.

It is stated that Colonel Lewis Penn, C.B., who behaved so gallantly at the capture of Magdala, and who is now at Aden, has been offered, and will probably accept, one of the highest commands in the Turkish army.

On May 1 Lord Derby stated in the House of Lords that Her Majesty's Government had sent a reply to Prince Gortschakoff's circular.

In the French Chambers, which reassembled on May 1, the Duc Decazes declared that the policy of France should be one of the most absolute neutrality.

Mr. Albert Grant's collection of pictures was sold by auction last week, and realised £106,000—one-third of their original cost.

There is a vacancy in the representation of Tipperary, for which there are three candidates—all Home Rulers.

The price of wheat has risen 8s. a quarter in Mark-lane.

The Two Thousands Guineas Stakes has been won by Chamant, beating Brown Prince and Silvio.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lord Sudeley; Sir David Monro, of New Zealand; Sir John S. Ribton, Bart.; Major G. F. Hampton, Ret. Hyderabad Cont.; Major W. D. Palmer, Ben. S.C.; J. R. Reeves, late E.I.C.S.; Maj.-Gen. F. E. Voyle, Ben. S.C.; F. W. Zavell, late of China.

Hobart Pasha writes to the *Times*:—"Now we shall see what an oppressed nation of 15,000,000 can do against a powerful (if a somewhat divided) nation of 80,000,000 when it has to do battle for its very existence; now we shall see Poles, Circassians Georgians, and the brave Hungarians setting aside all questions of religious differences and rallying round the Turk, thinking only of revenge for past injaries inflicted on them by this would be instructor in the art of governing; and we shall probably see enough blood flow to satisfy even the most rabid humanitarian. Let us have no more ravings about fanaticism and Turkish misrule. The war will be a war waged on one side for aggression and spoliation, based on Catherine's dream and Peter the Great's will: on the other, by a nation which is not actuated by fanatical reasons, but which will fight—aye, and fight hard—for the hearths and homes of its people and the honour as a nation. It is a grand sight to see an army and a navy such as the Turkish, without pay for months—aye, you might say for years—sacrificing all for their country; no tobacco, often short rations, but happy as children, and brave as lions. However, thank Goodness! They are well armed and clothed, and ready for anything in the way of hard work."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, May 21st 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29 810
Temperature of the Air	87·0
Wet bulb Thermometer	80·5
Dew Point	78·3
Relative humidity of Air	·759
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	3·6
Maximum temperature of Air (read at 6 p.m.)	91·0
Minimum do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	83·0
General Direction of wind	SSW, SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	323

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S VISIT TO SIND.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

THE fact that Sir Richard Temple paid two visits to Kurrachee Harbour shows, at all events, that he held a considerable idea of its great importance to Sind, and perhaps also to the Punjab. The Harbour is now capable of affording secure anchorage for vessels of the heaviest tonnage; it may be approached with safety at any time of the year—monsoon or no monsoon; and so far as I can judge, there is no good reason why steamers should not be taken in or out of it at all hours of the day or night. The first statement is one of considerable importance in a political as well as a mercantile sense, for it means that troopships and the largest men-of-war in the British navy can now find in Kurrachee Harbour accommodation which is not to be found in any other harbour in India except Bombay. If the railway from Lahore to Kurrachee were completed (which it will be within the next two years), and if it were found necessary by the British Government to despatch a force to the Frontier from England, or to relieve any force in Sind or the Punjab which had been sent to the Frontier, Kurrachee, and not Bombay, would be the port brought into direct communication with Aden. Two years hence it will be possible to send men from Aden to Peshawur in ten or eleven days!—five days from Aden and six or even less from Kurrachee. Think of that, all who are interested in the progress of means of communication in India. In 1857, such a journey would have occupied four months at the least. The second means that Sind and the Punjab can enjoy the benefit of regular postal communication with Bombay, and perhaps the time is not far distant when these territories shall have constant direct communication with England. It has been proposed already in the Punjab that arrangements should be made for a mail service between Kurrachee and Suez, and it is extremely probable that when the Indus Valley State Railway is completed, India will be blessed with two mail services—one to Bombay, and the other to Kurrachee. The B. I. S. N. Company's steamers now arrive at Kurrachee regularly with the mails, and are equally regular in their hours of departure—advantages which are highly appreciated by those merchants and others who remember the state of things that prevailed a year or two ago, when vessels dared not approach the harbour at certain states of tide and weather, and when owing to the same causes there could be no certainty as to the despatch of the mails. I have remarked that steamers ought to be taken in and out of Kurrachee Harbour at all hours because hitherto the pilots, with that conservatism which is characteristic of many old Anglo-Indian institutions, object to take charge of ships after a certain hour of the day. The Puttialla however, was piloted easily into the harbour on Sir Richard's arrival off Kurrachee, and what is possible with one steamer ought to be possible with others, the mere fact of a Governor being on board that one not affecting the general principles of navigation. Kurrachee Harbour is safe to work in at all hours; and the channel is wide enough to suit any pilot who knows his business. That is the opinion of the mercantile community, and perhaps it would be well if the Master Attendant were to infuse a little more enterprise into the Pilotage Department. Compelling a vessel arriving at night to knock about outside the breakwater till daylight is complimentary neither to the capabilities of Kurrachee Harbour nor to the skill of Kurrachee pilots.

Now that you have had the grace before meal, the preamble, let me tell you something about the harbour. It is one of the most interesting works I have ever seen, and I wish I could make your readers see it with my eyes. Approaching the harbour from Bombay, there is not much to be seen. Let us suppose we are just outside of the Breakwater on a bright day, with the sea around us as blue as one vast superlative amethyst. Away on the right, we see sand bluffs, with the sea rolling gently in upon their base. On one stands Ghizree sanitarium—a range of low white buildings kept for the benefit of invalided soldiers; and on another spit of land, several miles nearer, we see the white bungalows of Clifton, the civilian sanitarium, which is dear to the dwellers in Kurrachee who love seabreezes and is popular exceedingly with young couples on honeymooning errands bent. Between us and Clifton there lies a bay springing out of which, close at hand to us, are half-a-dozen precipitous little islets known as the Oyster Rocks, through one of which a tunnel has been worn by the sea. Still nearer to the right, but more in front of us, we see a long, low stone embankment stretching out towards the Oyster Rocks, with water on each side. This embankment is the Groyne, which may be called the eastern arm of the Harbour. To our left, we see a low dark line, over which white breakers dash constantly, which, on the Arabian Sea side, leap up proudly and fiercely, but on the inner side glide quietly into the water, causing scarcely a ripple. This is the Breakwater—one of the most important bits of harbour engineering ever accomplished in India, and *the* work which has transformed the Harbour of Kurrachee from an unimportant and sometimes dangerous arm of the sea into a smooth and ample place of refuge. At the shore end of the Breakwater there is a cliff about 100 feet in height, and on the cliff (which is the termination of the spit of land called Manora, which forms the western arm of the Harbour) there is a Light house and the old Beloochee Fort to which I have referred in a former letter. The distance between Manora Point and the Groyne is nearly half-a-mile, and we can see the Harbour stetching far inland, but bearing well towards the right. In the distance, almost due north from the mouth of the Harbour, the dim outlines of Kurrachee can be discerned; still further off, behind the city, rise the bare hills of Muggur Pier or Pir Mangho. And towards the left, looking north-west, we can see the high Pubb Mountains of Beloochistan, which guard for many a mile the right bank of the Hubb, the boundary line between Sind and the territories of Lord Lytton's reformed savage, the Khan of Khelat. On Manora, there are a number of houses, the majority belonging to people engaged on the Harbour Works; and on the opposite side we see sandy Keamaree, an island formed by the Harbour and the backwaters of Chinee Creek, and connected with the mainland by the long causeway embankment known as the Napier Mole. It is at Keamaree where the landing stages are. Unfortunately, the Harbour Works do not yet include a pier, although they will do so ere long; vessels have to lie in the channel and unload in boats; and therefore passengers and goods have to find their way into Kurrachee by means of the landing stages of Keamaree. I think I have now given you a general idea of the appearance of Kurrachee Harbour, which reminds the stranger, on first entering it, of some Egyptian port, there being long reaches of sand visible everywhere and very little vegetation.

Kurrachee Harbour lies on the northern boundary of the ArabianSea, in latitude 24° 47′ north, longitude 66° 58′ east, and 51 miles west of the principal mouth of the Indus Cape Monze, the southern extremity of the Pubb Mountains, lies twenty miles west of Kurrachee. The natives have a tradition that about a hundred years ago the present Harbour was created by an earthquake—a theory that derives support from the similarity of the geological formation of Manora and that of the Oyster Rocks, which give you the impression that they must have been torn from the mainland by some great natural convulsion. In an interesting report by Mr. Price, the Superintendent of the Harbour Improvement Works, it is stated that previous to, and for some years after, the conquest of Sind, the Harbour of Kurrachee was generally considered barred against European vessels, although it is known that in 1809, the mission to Sind headed by Mr. Ellis arrived in two small boats belonging to the East India Company's marine. Shortly after the conquest of Sind ships carrying troops and stores had to anchor outside Manora Point, and discharge their freights into boats, which proceeded as far up the Harbour as the tide would permit, and then discharged their cargoes into smaller boats which were ultimately able to reach a spot near the Custom House at the head of the present harbour. How inconvenient this double system of discharging men and goods must have been can be imagined. It was dangerous as well, for from 1857 to 1870 eight vessels or steamers were wrecked near the harbour. Gradually, however, it began to be perceived that the Harbour had great capabilities. Its soundings were regular, formidable currents were absent, Kurrachee being outside the limit of cyclones, violent storms were unknown in it, and it was the best seaport in Sind for communications with the Valley of the Indus. Sir Charles Napier, to whom Sind owed much from the time he beat the Beloochees at Meeanee in 1843 until the time when he laid down the Government of Sind in 1847, caused timber pile piers (accessible for native craft and lighters) to be erected at Keamaree, and then in order to connect the harbour with Kurrachee he commenced the construction of the Mole, which runs for two miles with water on each side. Other high officials who followed him turned their attention to the harbour. Especially did they consider whether the mouth could be improved by the removal or reduction of the bar. In 1852, when Sir Bartle Frere was Commissioner in Sind, a survey of the harbour was made, and the question began to be discussed whether the harbour could not be greatly improved by creating a scour through it, which, it was believed, could be done by shutting up the mouth of the Chinna creek, which communicated with the sea between Clifton and Keamaree, and causing the waters accumulated at each tide to flow under the Mole into the harbour. This improvement has since been carried out with great success, the scour through the harbour caused by the ebb of the backwaters in the Chinna creek being unmistakable. I believe that the credit of originating this idea lies with Mr. Hardy Wells, a Civil Engineer of the Sind Canal Department. Finally, Kurrachee Harbour affairs were brought under the notice of the Home Government, and in 1856 Mr. James Walker, the well-known Engineer, who was consulted, prepared a report, based upon surveys and documents sent to him from Kurrachee, in which he said he thought that by the application of proper means the "deepening or even entire removal of the bar, and the general improvement of the harbour" might certainly be accomplished. On Mr. Walker's recommendation M. Parkes, C. E., who seems now to be in trouble over the Madras Harbour Works, came out to India, surveyed Kurrachee Harbour, and returned with a report for Mr. Walker's guidance. Mr. Walker thereupon issued a second report, which, on the whole, confirmed the conclusions expressed in his first. The improvements which he suggested should be carried out were—

1. A breakwater in a direction south-by-east for 1,500 feet from Manora Point (Estimate £10,000).
2. A stone bank or groyne from the western end of Keamaree island to opposite Manora Point, so as to confine the whole of the ebbing and flowing waters to the main channel of the harbour for a length of about two miles, and the entrance to a width of about 2,000 feet (Estimate £42,000, and east pier extension, if required, £40,000).
3. The diversion of the tidal water which ebbed and flowed through the China creek, into the harbour itself by closing the creek (£9,000) removing a portion of the Napier Mole, and carrying a bridge on piles over the opening (£40,000) excavating a channel into which the tide waters would be collected and conducted into the harbour (£18,000); and the formation of a jetty ("native jetty") for further guiding them, which would be also used for wharfage (£28,000, or for the whole of this series works £95,000).

Kurrachee Harbour was thus to be made a good harbour for about £300,000. Mr. Walker, however, has been slightly "out" in his figures; for already about a quarter of a million sterling has been expended on harbour works, and before it is finished—that is, dredged in certain places to promote scouring, provided with pier accommodation for ships lying alongside, and the Groyne extended in an easterly direction, also for the purpose of promoting scour—Kurrachee Harbour will have cost over £500,000. Mr. Walker's proposals have been carried out in the main. They were opposed by Colonel Tremenheere and others, but ultimately unsuccessfully. The Government of India granted money for the carrying out of the proposals bit by bit, and Mr. Walker in 1861 complained of its decision to postpone the construction of the Breakwater, which he regarded as the most essential part of his scheme, for nothing else in his opinion would ever give the harbour peace and quietness. In 1860, Mr. Price (an Executive Engineer of the Sind Canal Department) was appointed Superintendent of the Harbour Works, under the general direction and control of Colonel Turner, the Chief Engineer in Sind, and work was at last commenced. The Groyne, about a mile and a half in length, was completed in April 1863, and the works necessary for the diversion of the waters of the Chinna Creek had been carried on to a certain extent, when harbour operations were temporarily suspended in consequence of a circumstance not unparalleled in the history of Public Works operations in India. Colonel Tremenheere, although avowedly opposed from the beginning to Mr. Walker's plans, succeeded Colonel Turner in the general direction and control of the Harbour Works. He at once entered upon a course of opposition to the plans which had already been formally sanctioned by the Government of India and already partially carried out at the expense of a considerable sum of public money. In 1863, the Secretary of State, at the request of the Bombay Government, was induced to send Mr. Parkes out to Kurrachee again to report upon the objections which had been raised so persistently by Colonel Tremenheere, and to advise whether any change was advisable in any part of the original plans. Mr. Parkes gave it as his opinion that all reason for the complaints made by Colonel Tremenheere would disappear if Mr. Walker's plans were carried out; and on his recommendation the Groyne was extended 1,500 feet, certain excavations to assis the scour were commenced at Deep Water Point on the Manora side, and the Secretary of State was requested to sanction the immediate construction of the Breakwater at an estimated cost of £120 000. Colonel Tremenheere was still dissatisfied—still thirsting apparently to have the honour of being the means of getting nearly £100,000 of good public money (the approximate amount expended by this time on the Groyne, the Chinna creek, and the preliminary engineering negotiations) thrown into the sea. With Mr. Parkes' report before him he drew up a long paper containing seven objections to the plans then being carried out. These objections have been almost entirely disproved by experience, so that it is fortunate for Kurrachee that the Government of the day was firm and did not at the bidding of its Engineer abandon the Harbour Works altogether. Colonel Tremenheere, however, succeeded, from his official position, in which doubtless he was expected to assist rather than obstruct, in causing immense delay and expenditure. In September 1865, we find his mischievous opposition still taking effect. In that month the Government of India recommended that the questions raised between Colonel Tremenheere and Mr. Parkes should be referred for an opinion to some independent engineer, and the Secretary of State accordingly appointed Messrs. D. and T. Stevenson of Edinburgh to act as referees, who in 1866 presented a report generally concurring with Colonel Tremenheere's objections, although on different grounds. Thereupon the Secretary of State issued an order for the stoppage of the works. After this, we find a committee, consisting of Captain Giles, Mr. Price, and Captain Merewether, preparing for the Government of Bombay a report favourable to the carrying out of the schemes of Messrs. Parkes and Walker; the same Government writing to the Secretary of State and pointing out the inconsistencies of the conclusions arrived at by Messrs. Stevenson; Messrs. Parkes and Beardmore replying to Messrs. Stevenson's report; and, strangely enough, the "disappearance of most of the symptoms so much dwelt on as unfavourable by Colonel Tremenheere." In 1867 the Secretary of State referred the whole question once more to the Government of Bombay. In 1868—another year gone—Sir Seymour Fitzgerald visited Kurrachee, the result of which was the despatch by him to the Secretary of State of a "strong recommendation for the immediate resumption of the works as designed by Mr. Walker." In June 1868 Mr. Parkes visits India a third time and upon the conclusions he drew from his investigation of the harbour he recommended—

That the breakwater, nearly as originally laid down by Mr. Walker, should be constructed, and, with a view to directing the scour of the ebb-tide into the most advantageous line, the bar and some of the shoals in the lower part of the harbour should be dredged.

That the obstructions in the entrance originally caused by the too sudden addition of scour to the harbour having been now cleared away, there was no further necessity for delaying the admission into the harbour of the Chinna creek waters, the scour of which would effect a great improvement in the channel up to the wharfs near the town.

That in order to insure unity of purpose in the further prosecution of the works, the general direction of them should be placed in his hands as Consulting Engineer, in direct communication with the officers of the Public Works Department now in charge of the works.

These recommendations were agreed to by the Secretary of State. The upshot of Colonel Tremenheere's opposition, therefore, was that the works which were interrupted in 1863 were not resumed till the beginning of 1869! So much for the wisdom of Government in putting in charge of works which had been agreed upon and partially carried out by the Government of India a gentleman who was known from the beginning to be opposed to them. It is not to be wondered at if the only result of such a singular proceeding was the phenomenon of an officer receiving high pay from the public to enable him to enhance public expenditure and delay for years Public Works of the last importance. However, let us be thankful, for the sake of Kurrachee, that Colonel Tremenheere's opposition was not completely triumphant.

(To be continued.)

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MAY 21.

MR. P. S. MELVILL, Agent of the Governor General, left this for Bombay, *en route* to England, yesterday evening. On the evening previous, he invited all the Baroda ameers, sirdars, and officers of the State army to a durbar at the Residency, and before the prescribed hour for the assembly, the Residency was besieged by the guests and their followers. At a quarter before six o'clock, Captain F. H. Jackson ushered in all who were invited to occupy their respective seats. On the Dewan arriving, Mr. Melvill and other officials entered the hall, when all present rose. After a short conversation with one or two Ameers, the Resident said, that for the last year-and-a-half he had had the great satisfaction of witnessing all present conforming to the wishes of the higher authorities, and during his short absence in England he hoped that everything would continue to be satisfactory. The Maharaja, at his tender age, displays no little activity of mind in his studies, and thereby promises to be a fit ruler of his dominion. On his return from home, Mr. Melvill said, he hoped to meet all present in durbar again well and happy. The usual distribution of *pan sooparee* and rose water ensued which ended the durbar, but not before all had taken a hearty shake of hands with the Resident and wishing him a *bon voyage*.

BOMBAY

RAIN.—We are glad to hear that rain has fallen at Dharwar, Barsee, Dhond, and in the neighbourhood of Ahmednuggur.

THE barque Hugh Browne, from Tellicherry bound for Havre, put into Bombay harbour on the 21st for repairs, having sprung a leak. A portion of the cargo will be discharged here and re-shipped after repairs have been effected.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Thomas Lewis and Julius ...son, seamen of the British ship Ellen Bates, were yesterday each sentenced to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for wilful disobedience, in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen.

THE TROUBLES OF A MADRAS EDITOR.—"On account of the storm, the majority of our P. D.'s absented themselves from work for several days past, while our printing office was so flooded with water that it was impossible to work off the paper; in addition to which, the dropping water so interfered with certain portions of our machinery, that considerable delay occurred."

THE BANDORA DISPENSARY.—"This charitable institution," says the *Satya Mitra* of Sunday last, "will be hereafter named *Sir Cowasjee's Bandora Dispensary*, as this gentleman has paid, through the influence of our well known and worthy citizen, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, the sum of Rs. 10,000 cash, which has enabled the establishment to continue on a permanent footing. Government has undertaken to defray all other necessary extra expenses."

THEFT.—A Mahomedan woman, named Fatma, living at Girgaum, appeared before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, and filed an information against one Yemna, woman, charging her with theft of Rs. 25 in currency notes, and a silk sarree, valued at Rs. 40, the property of complainant, and prayed that a warrant may be issued for her arrest, and to be dealt with according to law. His Worship granted the application as prayed for.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Doongursee Laljee, a wholesale dealer in piece goods, having his shop and place of business in the new Cloth Market, appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of one Visram, complainant's servant, charging him with theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 799-14. The theft is alleged to have been committed on the 15th instant during the time when complainant and his wife were absent from the house on that day.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL SIGNAL.—By the excerpt of the minutes of proceedings of the last meeting of the Trustees of the Port, which we published on Monday last it will have been seen that the Board has sanctioned the signalling, by a distinguishing flag, of the Australian mail steamers on their arrival off the port. The flag which will be used for this purpose will be a pennant with horizontal stripes of blue, white, red, and yellow—the same colours as those of the pennant now used to denote the arrival of the China mail steamer, but having the stripes of colour horizontal instead of vertical.

A BLUE LOOK-OUT FOR SOMEBODY.—A deficiency of no less than Rs. 25,000 is reported to have been brought to light in one of our mofussil station clubs. The honorary secretary is very much wanted by members, who, with some dismay, contemplate their pecuniary responsibility for acts done by him in their name, and presumably on their behalf. Hopes of not a very sanguine type are clung to that the secretary will be able not only to afford a satisfactory explanation of the chaotic state of the books, but that he will also be prepared to make good the heavy loss that it is probable will be sustained by his own and the committee's remissness.

THE SWEEP.—The Honorary Secretary of the Umballa Great English Derby Sweep writes:—"In reply to enquiries relative to the tickets or vouchers being issued unsigned, I beg to state that press of work quite inestimable to any one unacquainted with the undertaking, and the necessity of each day's work being complete in itself, precludes the possibility of accomplishing any additional task within the allotted time. When it is known that all applications are noted and filed, signing will appear unnecessary. Considering, moreover, the large sums to be disbursed, it is only reasonable to conclude that payment will not be made without reasonable identity."

PANCHGANI, 20TH MAY.—We were visited yesterday with a perfect storm, which broke over this station about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The vivid flashes of lightning were blinding, and from the tremendous claps of thunder I should not be surprised to hear of some accident having resulted from it. The rain, which came down heavily, lasted for about two hours, and this morning all nature looks fresh. We have had several new arrivals here lately, and I believe some two or three families are making preparations for their departure to the plains, the storm of yesterday having frightened them. His Excellency the Governor, during his short stay here, when *en route* to Bombay, was so pleased with this station that hopes are entertained something will be done for a place which, as a sanatarium, is second to none in the Bombay Presidency.

THE ARABS OF HYDRABAD.—Ever since the Arabs entered the city of Hydrabad they have been a source of trouble and annoyance, and we know for certain that H. E. Sir Salar Jung would gladly be rid of them. With their hand against everybody and everybody's hand against them, they are a turbulent and lawless lot, and have always caused the authorities no little anxiety and uneasiness. Several attempts have been made to get them out of the city, but all have proved fruitless, and the Minister has almost given up the idea in despair. We have always sympathized with His Excellency in his distress at the doings of these people, but could never suggest a remedy. At last one has occurred to us which we beg to recommend to his serious attention, although we fear he will have some difficulty in carrying it out. However, it is worth trying, and the Minister might at least make the attempt. It would be a grand thing indeed if he could succeed in inducing these turbulent spirits to espouse the cause of Turkey, and pack them off bag and baggage. It would certainly be his own fault, if, after getting rid of them, they were allowed to return to the place which ought to know them no more.—*Deccan Times.*

SPURIOUS BRANDY.—It is a fact that adulterators of English bottled spirits carry on their nefarious profession with more daring impunity in Bangalore than elsewhere in Southern India. The brandies sold by retail dealers in Bangalore under the well-known brands of Hennessy, Gled-tane, and Jules Robin are in nine cases out of ten the vilest concoctions ever palmed off for genuine spirits. Even the famous red-cross and green label brandy, which a certain honourable newspaper proprietor and wholesale dealer in Madras thought proper to advertise in the editorial columns of his paper, has not escaped the adulterator. In confirmation of these statements, we have only to draw attention to the fact, that bottlewallahs in Bangalore offer twice as much for empty bottles bearing their labels intact, as for those which have been stripped of those trade marks! From these remarks a moral with a double application may be deduced. In the first place the police should exert themselves towards bringing the adulterators to justice, and having an example made of some of them. In the next place, to those who consume "pegs" we would say—destroy the labels on your grog bottles after consuming their contents.—*Bangalore Herald.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN INDIA FOR THE WAR.—The committee for the receipt of war subscriptions at Constantinople have acknowledged a fresh batch of Indian contributions. The entire sum is Rs. 17,803-10-3. At the head of the subscription list we find the names of two high Kashmir officials down for Rs. 1,220. Bombay sends Rs. 12,927, of which, however, Rs. 12,615 come from the community of Hajees resident there, who, besides being tolerably wealthy men, are, of course, bound to support the character for extra religious zeal which they have earned by their visit to the holy places. Next to Bombay, the greatest efforts seem to have been made in the districts of Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar, where Rs. 2,600 have been raised, nearly half of which is due to the liberality of two gentlemen of a town that has lately asserted other claims to reputation. This is Khurja, the scene of the Hindoo and Budhist explosion of last November. Indeed, all over the Doab practical religion seems to flourish better in the villages and small towns than in the principal cities. Deoband has raised Rs. 586, of which Rs. 384 come from the pupils and teachers of the Oriental School, while Muzaffarnagar gives no more than Rs. 442. Saharanpur's contribution of Rs. 37 is matched by an equal sum from some remote hamlet called Nabigaon. The village of Nananta sends Rs. 222, while only Rs. 60 can be scraped together in Delhi. On the whole, neither the amount nor the character of the subscriptions indicates any widespread and active sympathy. A few men of note have contributed handsomely, from motives probably much the same as those which go far to prompt munificent subscriptions from public men in England; but the list shows nothing of those "people's pence," which are the most practical test of the popular interest in a cause.—*Pioneer.*

THE BOMBAY SMELL.—"I know not if there are two and twenty odours in this town, but my nose is but too familiar with one strong sickening stench. A faint, cold, sickening feeling steals over you as you first come across the Bombay smell. In course of time you get used to it, but at the best it is but an acquired taste. Bombay is the most beautiful, the finest town in the Empire; and I say it without prejudice and pride, that in matters of dirt and smells it has no need to fear comparison with the filthiest village in India. I have long looked in vain for one sight in Bombay—a sweeper cleaning the streets. The dust is never removed from the roads; it is only put on one side of the street for the young babajans to play in. I see no reason why my Aryan brother should be allowed to throw his slops into the streets to the injury of my health. The open main drain poisons the region of Byculla all the year round; and for the last few weeks the Fort has also been poisoned by a large drain being kept open. It will not surprise you to hear that the rate of mortality in Bombay at present is very high. Two hundred years ago, Mr. Ovington proposed that 'as the ancients gave the epithet of fortunate to some islands in the west because of their delightfulness and health, so the moderns may, in opposition to them, denominate Bombay the unfortunate one in the east, because of the antipathy it bears to those two qualities.' And certainly the present state of Bombay would justify the epithet. It is passing strange that I never meet a member of the Town Council or a so-called health officer without thinking of Palmer and Wainwright, and other people who have been inimical to human life. I quite agree with the member of the Town Council who said the other day that it is necessary that "something should be done;" but I should like to add the two small words "at once" to the above remark. I wonder how many lives are lost every week in Bombay by preventible deaths.—*Pioneer's Bombay Correspondent.*

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THE FAMINE DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

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Statement No. XXVII. regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 18th May 1877.

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Percentage of labourers to population of District.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152, of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Ordinary Prices	Prices during the past week.	Prices during present week.	Average Rain-fall, i. e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.
								Rs.	Rs.					
Khandeish ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,914	2,904	2,730	·26	2,45,733	1,63,885	Jowari 66 Bajri 54	29½ 27½	29½ 26½	24·94	14·4
Nasik ...	8,113	3,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	13,160	10,720	1·47	4,84,101	2,45,307	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	27 24	27 24	33·29	27·65
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,576	27,150	31,649	4·08	15,55,938	4,30,777	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	25 23	24 23½	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	40,000	43,500	4·79	12,91,751	7,40,925	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	20¼ 19	19½ 19	30·6	20·76
Sholapore ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	56,634	61,331	8·54	16,17,894	11,81,734	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	19 ...	18 ...	25·21	8·11
Sattara ...	4,988	2,681	10,64,002	4,81,000	37,494	40,918	3·77	5,97,588	4,85,172	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	17 ...	16½ ...	54·60	25·43
Kaladgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	57,989	65,267	8·11	11,74,043	6,23,738	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	14½ 14	13½ 15	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,561	2,687	9,38,750	5,01,000	38,000	45,000	4·79	8,08,551	4,61,131	Jowari 41 Bajri 54	16 15	15 15	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	46,187	53,571	5·42	12,18,700	5,35,688	Jowari 43	14½	14	25·3	13·98
Total ...	54,566	34,199	79,63,927	50,38,962	3,19,208	3,54,976	4·45	89,84,299	48,73,358					

Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 15th to 19th May 1877.

From 20 to 50 cents of rain in Eastern Talukas of Khandeish. Small-pox and fever continue.

2 deaths from cholera in Yeola, in the Nassick districts.

Imports of grain enough at Ahmednuggur. 37 deaths from cholera.

No rain in Poona. Grain supply abundant. Slight cholera in District.

Grain supply fair at Sholapore. 18 deaths from cholera.

No rain in Sattara. Grain supply sufficient. 315 deaths from cholera.

Grain supplies sufficient in all Talukas of Kaladgi except Muddibhal and Hungund. Emigrants returning with cattle. 215 deaths from cholera.

Slight rain in Athni Taluka of Belgaum. Grain supply plentiful. 99 deaths from cholera.

2 inches of rain in Dharwar, and rain must also have fallen to the eastward. Grain market fairly supplied. 187 deaths from cholera.

The works in progress are roads, tanks and miscellaneous, such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

Two inches of rain have fallen in Dharwar, and slight showers in Khandesh and Belgaum.

2. Grain has again risen in price, and the average of jowari throughout the affected area is now about 19½ lbs. per rupee. Bajri has, however, not risen in quite the same proportion as jowari.

3. The number of people upon Relief Works in the nine affected districts is 354,976 against 319,208 last week, and there are also 9,089 hillmen and immigrants in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The increase is again large, and is due to the same cause as last week, *viz.*, the stringency of the situation forcing upon Relief Works people (many of them returned emigrants) who have hitherto been able to support themselves; also to the increased efficiency of the village inspection.

The decrease in Nasik is due to the continued transfer of labourers from that Collectorate to the Dhond-Manmad Railway in the Ahmednagar district.

4. Cholera continues prevalent in Satara, but appears to be on the decrease in the Southern Mahratta Country.

5. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as usual. It will be seen that, during the week ending 12th May, the number of people upon Civil Works in the nine affected districts, was 28,817, the number upon works under Public Works Department Agency being 321,802. The proportion of people upon the former is, therefore, less than 10 per cent. of the total.

6. The monsoon burst at Colombo on the 14th instant with considerable violence, and may, therefore, be expected in Bombay early in June.

From information which Government called for regarding the classes of the community from which the relief labourers are drawn, it appears that, out of a total of 205,152, 11,366 are mechanics or manufacturers; 85,464 are holders or sub-holders of land, and 108,322 are persons who ordinarily subsist by labour. When the monsoon has fairly set in, Government hope that very nearly all the land-holders, and a considerable proportion of the labourers and mechanics will be induced to leave the Relief Works.

7. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 5th May, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works. Comparing it with the table which accompanied the last Summary, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has increased from 19,608 to 21,114, while the number of children under 7 years of age has increased from 84,856 to 93,283:—

Districts.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant. Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116, of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works. Average number of children, and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandeish	144	54	1,269	793	75	1,256
Nasik	65	28	240	5,455	782	10,376
Ahmednagar ...	[illegible],660	1,162	10,904	9,693	1,032	9,485
Poona	5,383	2,196	23,078	15,566	1,743	26,965
Sholapur	2,704	1,772	27,044	18,264	1,481	16,967
Satara	*906	*388	*6,989	13,410	1,641	13,515
Kaladgi	1,674	1,394	7,284	12,549	1,331	7,491
Belgaum	5,683	2,504	11,748	7,101	812	4,983
Dharwar	1,313	1,143	11,195	8,969	1,137	7,138
Kanara	567	354	1,296	1,327	136	605
Ratnagiri	10	6	393	156	20	65
Total...	21,114	10,951	1,01,340	93,283	10,190	98,286

* Collector's return not received.

9. Maps are not sent with this Summary, as they would merely repeat the information already given.

10. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

11. With regard to the movements of food grains, 7,578 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Maharatta Ports during the week ending 15th May, and during the same week 3,021 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 10,599 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 15th May to the Southern Maharatta Ports and the railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 15th May was 287,692 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In Oct. and Nov. 1876.	In Dec. 1876.	In Jan. 1877.	In Feb. 1877.	In March 1877.	In April 1877.	In May (up to 15th)	TOTAL.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons
Southern Mahratta Ports	26,903	17,312	13,459	16,075	16,798	21,399	14,593	135,554
South-Eastern line, from Poona, to Sholapur.	41,697	25,498	15,471	12,477	13,760	12,856	5,708	130,383
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhusawal.	9,223	3,606	1,615	2,622	3,234	2,346	669	23,755
Total...	77,823	46,416	30,545	31,174	33,792	36,601	20,970	287,692

12. On the whole, the situation does not differ materially from that of last week. The food supply is sufficient, though grain is gradually becoming dearer. The trade down the coast continues very active, and the amount of grain sent in the week ending the 15th instant (7,578 tons) is the largest quantity shipped in any week since 7th December. This export trade must, however, diminish as the monsoon comes up the coast, and when the rains have fairly set in the ports will be closed. Arrangements are being completed for laying down fodder to assist the grain traffic along the principal lines of communication from the railway and the western markets to Kaladgi and the eastward. The heavy rain in Dharwar will assist the crops already sown, facilitate further cultivation and the growth of fodder for the cattle, and probably cause a reduction in the number of people upon Relief Works in that District. The net increase of 34,454 persons on Relief Works is due to the same causes as last week, *viz.*, the increasing stringency of the situation, the return of emigrants, and the greater efficiency of village inspection. The additional numbers of persons who are receiving relief have been given occupation on the large Public Works, where a return will be secured for the aid afforded. It is satisfactory to note that the number of persons upon charitable relief is small; it amounts to only 21,114. The general condition of the people is good, and cholera is not on the increase. The condition of the cattle in the central and eastern districts is still causing anxiety; elsewhere it is favourable.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

BHOWNUGGUR MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY.

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The annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office (the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., secretaries and treasurers) to receive the directors' report and audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1876; to re-elect directors, to declare a dividend, and to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration. Mr. C. H. B. Forbes was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting and the directors' report having been read, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. J. Duxbury, That the directors' report and audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1876 be adopted.

Proposed by Mr. J. Munro, and seconded by Mr. Runchordas Nurrotumdas, That Messrs. W. F. Knapp and Lukhmishanker Haripersad, who retire by rotation, be re-elected directors.

Proposed by Mr. Lukhmishanker Haripersad, and seconded by Dr. Knapp, That Mr. John Gordon's appointment as a director be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. J. Duxbury, and seconded by Mr. Lukhmishanker Haripersad, That a dividend of Rs. 40 per share (making 7 per cent. for the year), recommended by the directors, be paid to the shareholders for the half year ending 31st December 1876 on and after the 29th instant.

Proposed by Mr. Trimbuck Ramchunder, and seconded by Mr. John Munro, That Messrs. S. W. Read and Cooverje Rustomjee Mody be appointed auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Buildings. Mr. J. M. Maclean presided, and the other members present were Mr. Mathew, Dr. Blaney, Lieutenant Colonel Hancock, Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, and Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of land required for street improvement—18.51 square yards or thereabouts at No. 83, Panjrapole Road, from Mr. Khuttery Anundjee Ramjee, at Rs. 7 per square yard; 2.77 square yards or thereabouts at No. 28, Camateepoora Bazar Road, from Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingoo, at Rs. 5 per square yard; and from Mr. Tribhoowandass Nathoobhoy of 2.50 square yards of ground for the improvement of Sheik Memon Street, instead of 9.02 square yards of ground, which the Council sanctioned the taking up of on 18th February 1875.

COMPLAINT ABOUT WATER SUPPLY.

A petition was submitted from Messrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee and others, inhabitants of Dady Shett's Agiary Lane, Bhooleshwar, complaining of the present defective supply of Vehar water to the houses, and asking that a change may be made in the mode of regulating the supply.

A report was also submitted, in connection with this subject, from the Executive Engineer to the Municipal Commissioner, in which it was stated that "with reference to your memo. 3121, dated 18th inst. on the resolution of the Town Council No. 642 of 1877, dated the 15th inst, calling for a report on a petition from Messrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee and others, inhabitants of Dady Shett's Agiary Lane, Bhooleshwar, complaining of the defective state of the water supply to the second and third storeys of their houses, and asking that arrangements may be made to improve this supply, I have the honour to report that I have personally inspected all the houses in this lane and found that a good supply, with a pressure of 8ft. head of water, is obtainable on the ground floors for 15 hours,—viz., from 5 a.m. to 10 p.m., and again from 2 p.m. till 12 p.m.; on the first floors from 10 p.m. till 12 p.m.; and on the second and third floors from 11 p.m. to 12 p.m. There are only 4 houses with second and third storeys. The petitioners under the existing system of distribution have therefore no cause to complain; they are much better supplied than most other districts.... On inquiry, I found that this petition has been got up entirely by one gentleman, who has obtained the signatures of many who have no connections at all; of some who have only one storey and are supplied on the ground floor for 15 hours; and also of whole families living in one house, each member, to the grandchild, signing the petition," &c. The remainder of the report contained an individual statement of the position of each person who had signed the petition.

On the motion of Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, it was resolved that a copy of the Engineer's report should be sent to the petitioners.

TAXES PAID BY THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A memorandum was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding a statement showing the tax to be levied for the year 1877 on different Fire Insurance Companies in Bombay, to amount to a total of Rs. 15,872.

THE REFUND OF TOWN DUTIES.

The following letter was read from the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the rates of commission paid on the Town Duties collection:—

Bombay, 21st May, 1877.

To the Secretary Town Council.

Sir,—As requested by the Town Council in their Resolution No. 373 of the 20th March last, I have the honor to report on the proposal to pay for the collection of Town Duties by a commission on the net instead of the gross revenue. On referring the question to the Port Trust and to the Agents of the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, I have been informed that all those bodies are opposed to the charge. In his reply, the Secretary to the Port Trust states that the Trustees can only undertake the collection of Town Duties on being paid a percentage on the gross collections, but he has not given the Trustees reasons for arriving at this determination, although I requested that he would do so. Nor as the Secretary to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, from whom a similar reply has been received. The Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company in a letter addressed to the Agent has stated as follows:—"With reference to the enclosed papers I beg to state that the present arrangement is to allow us 3 per cent. on the gross collections with a minimum of Rs. 50 per month. Last year our commission realised in round figures about Rs. 450, but we claimed Rs. 600 the minimum amount allowed—viz., Rs. 50 a month. What the amount refunded in respect of dues collected by us was, I have no means of knowing, as our collections are in goods coming into Bombay, and if these were exported it would in all probability be by sea." We have just the same trouble in collecting the dues which may subsequently be refunded, and in addition to this we have to certify to export to and from Bombay for refunds on articles brought in by G. I. P. line or by sea for which we receive no remuneration. In fact I really do not see why we should agree to be paid on the net collections only as the amount we receive—viz., Rs. 50 a month is extremely small when it is spread over all the stations between Mahim and Colaba including Carnac Bridge. We have a great deal of trouble in collecting Town Duties, and considering the small amount the commission realizes, I would rather be without it than continue it. I therefore cannot recommend that the proposal to pay us on the net collection be accepted. The Agent in forwarding copy of the Traffic Manager's letter, makes the following remarks:—I am advised that the percentage on the actual amount collected does not afford a profit, and that the only reason for continuing the system is that it is advantageous to the Municipality as a separate establishment, for the collection would cost much more than the amount paid to the Railway under the agreement. I have, &c.

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner

Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote suggested that it might be advisable for the Corporation to employ their own establishment for this purpose. Last year the amount of commission paid was Rs. 25,000, and that sum should be sufficient to support a proper establishment.

Lt.-Col. Hancock believed that Mr. Hope and Mr. Pedder both considered the matter very carefully, and both came to the conclusion that the cheapest and best method was to pay the commission to the railway companies.

After some conversation, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Rugoonath, that the Municipal Commissioner should be requested to consider and report to the Council whether it would be advisable to employ a separate establishment for this purpose.

THE DESICCATING MACHINE.

A memorial was presented from the inhabitants of Camateepoora, complaining of an insufferable smell from the Desiccating Machine.

The Council decided personally to inspect the working of the machine at an early date.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 3,575-1-6 for stores required in connection with the new Tulsi Water Works. The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a conveyance from Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Darookhanawallah for land taken up for the improvement of Syud Abdool Rahmon Street and Sootar Chawl Street. The Assistant Executive Engineer reported that, owing to a difference between Colonel Laughton's survey plan and the conveyance deed of the owner, sanction of the Town Council was obtained on the 18th July 1876 for the taking up in Synd Abdool Rahmon Street of 8·33 square yards instead of 7·88 square yards and in Sootar Chawl Street of 2·38 square yards, instead of 2·77 square yards. Sanction was given to the payment of Re. 1-8 to the Collector of Bombay, being the price of 8 brab trees growing on Government ground at Malabar Hill and cut down for the site of the new reservoir. The charge to be debited to the Tulsi Water Works. Sanction was also given to the cleaning out of a well in 2nd Colbhat Lane, belonging to Mr. Jugmohundass Jumnadass.

There was no other business of public interest.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

No one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious Complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera and other Diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills are the most popular medicine known for all Bilious Affections, Liver and Stomach Complaints, and Indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
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THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

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Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

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A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000 000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 500,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

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G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

RANEEGUNGE POTTERY.
FIRE BRICK AND GLAZED PIPE WORKS.

PRICE LIST.

		Rs. a. p.	
4" Stoneware Pipe	at	0 6 0	per Foot.
6" Ditto do.	„	0 8 0	„
9" „ „	„	0 12 0	„
12" „ „	„	1 4 0	„
15" „ „	„	1 12 0	„
18" „ „	„	2 12 0	„
21" „ „	„	4 0 0	„
4" „ Bend Pipes	„	1 4 0	each.
6" „ „	„	1 8 0	„
9" „ „	„	2 4 0	„
12" „ „	„	3 0 0	„
12" by 12", 12" by 9", 12" by 6", 12" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	„	2 8 0	per Foot.
9" by 9", 9" by 6", 9" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	„	1 8 0	„
6" by 6", 6" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	„	1 0 0	„
4" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	„	0 12 0	„
12" by 12", 12" by 9", 12" by 6" 12" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	„	3 12 0	„
9" by 9", 9" by 6", 9" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	„	2 4 0	„
6" by 6", 6" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	„	1 8 0	„
4" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	„	1 2 0	„
Stoneware Syphons	„	3 0 0	each.
„ „ with bottoms	„	4 0 0	„
„ Gully Traps	„	4 0 0	„
Roofing Tiles	„	12 0 0	per 100.
Staffordshire pattern Roofing Tiles blue, buff, Red	„	15 0 0	per 100 Sft.
Tesselated Paving Tiles		0 6 0 to 0 10 0	per Square foot according to pattern.
Glazed Stoneware Lions head Spouts	„	3 0 0	each.
Glazed Stoneware Lac Cylinders	„	3 0 0	„
Glazed Stoneware Lac Cylinders with Cork stoppers	„	4 0 0	„
Fire Bricks	„	9 0 0	per 100.
Fire clay	„	35 0 0	„ ton.
Stoneware Invert Blocks	„	1 8 0	each.
Gutter Bricks	„	2 0 0	„
Commode pans and Latrine pans	„	2 0 0	„
Urinals	„	2 8 0	„
Wash Basins	„	1 8 0	„
Scrahis	„	1 8 0	„
Spittoons	„	1 0 0	„
Telegraph square Tubes glazed	„	0 8 0	„
Porous Tubes or cells	„	0 8 0	„
Battery Jars	„	0 6 0	„
Flower pots (small) with Stand	„	5 0 0	„
„ (large) „	„	15 0 0	„
Jugs	„	1 0 0	„
Ridge Tiles	„	1 0 0	„
Fire Blocks and plain Bricks to special order	„	2 0 0	per cubic ft

BURN & Co.

Raneegunge Pottery Works, Raneegunge, 10th Dec. 1876.

RANEEGUNGE FIRE BRICKS

As supplied to Government and the various Railways, Iron Works, and Coal, Gas, and Steam Navigation Companies.

Extracts from Official Report of trials made at H. M.'s Mint, see pages 18, 19, and 20, part 1, vol. 8, of Records of the Geological Survey of India, 1875.

First Experiment in September, 1874, by Theodore W. H. Hughes, Esq., F. G. S., A. R. S. M., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, India. "The Fire Bricks tested by me were furnished by the Firm of Messrs Burn and Co. *** The materials from which they are made are very refractory and capable of resisting high temperature, without sensibly fusing. *** That compared with Stourbridge Fire Bricks, they are somewhat superior."

The specimens were subjected to a temperature of over 3,000° Fht., the smelting point of Cast Iron being 2,786° Fht.

Second Experiment in January, 1875, by H. B. Medlicott, Esq., M. A., F. G. S., Officiating Superintendent, Geological Survey, India: 'Several of them stood the test perfectly, showing no sign of cracking, or of vitrification. These latter trials were made in the presence of Mr. Whitelaw, Manager of the Bengal Iron Company's proposed work, and others who agreed in the favourable estimate formed of the quality of these bricks."

All the bricks now made by us are of the improved manufacture, favourably reported on by Mr. Medlicott, and we are supplying them to the Bengal Iron Company and elsewhere.

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Price of bricks, 9 Rs. per 100; special quotations given for over 25,000 bricks.

Apply for the above, and for salt-glazed, stone-ware, imperishable Drainage Pipes, to

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or Raneegunge, E. I. R., Bengal.

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HATS AND HELMETS.

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Velvet, Beaver, and Felt Hat Manufacturers.
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the
AIR CHAMBER HATS & HELMETS.
Universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all Residents in
HOT CLIMATES.
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IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.

It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *tasteless*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages* as a *cooling beverage, mild aperient, or brisk purgative*, according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness, Headache, &c.*, it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks*; and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood, may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant.

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APOLLINARIS WATER.

Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—

CASK, containing 8 dozen Pints .... Rs. 16 0
„ „ 6 „ Quarts .... „ 18 0
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APOLLINARIS
A NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER
FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES."—*British Medical Journal.*

"Possesses organic purity in the highest degree, wholly charged with its own Natural Gas. The production of the spring is equivalent to 40,000,000 of quart bottles per annum."—J. A. WANKLYN, V. Pres of the Society of Public Analysts, &c., &c.

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APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*

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Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes: "Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."

Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles which can readily be sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have SMITH, BILBROUGH & Co.'s name on the Label, otherwise, they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

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Tiger Claw Jewellery of the best finish and new designs.

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For Badminton Tournaments.
Goblets, Flower Vases, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Inkstands, the designs of which are worked up from Battledores and Shuttlecocks.

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Quaint Muffineers in Cases,
Sets of "Owls," "Barrels," "Monkeys," &c.

The above form pretty and inexpensive presents.

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A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
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which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
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Which they are prepared to LET OUT on Hire on SPECIAL TERMS inclusive of Tuning.
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TERMS VERY MODERATE.
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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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A GOOD, SOUND, WHOLESOME CLARET.
Per Doz. Quarts .... Rs. 11 0
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A RICH FULL-BODIED AFTER-DINNER WINE. OF EXQUISITE AROMA.
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A trial of the above CHOICE WINES is respectfully invited, and comparison made with even higher priced Brands of other Houses.

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Do.	„ Pints	„ 10	0
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RUDESHEIMER	„ Quarts	„ 22	0
Do.	„ Pints	„ 12	0
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MELTHAM MILLS.

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These Pills are a safe and efficacious remedy for Indigestion, the various forms of Liver disease and Stomachic disorders, being composed of the freshest extracted juices of the Dandelion and Camomile plants and the Rhubarb root. They operate in an exceedingly gentle manner, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons of the most delicate constitutions. They promote digestion, strengthen the stomach, tone the nervous system, correct acidity, remove flatulence, prevent headache, giddiness and other nervous affections, caused by habitual constipation, debilitated stomach, or disordered liver, and they are equally valuable in averting attacks of Gout and Rheumatism.

Price per box Re. 1. and 1-12 without postage.

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By a new process the nauseous taste of the Oil has not only been completely disguised, but rendered really palatable, and much more easily digested by weak and delicate patients. The several substances which have been added to form the Emulsion are all of known value in the treatment of diseases of the Lungs and those other disorders for which Cod Liver Oil is with benefit administered. The Emulsion is guaranteed to contain 50 per cent. of Pure Cod Liver Oil.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8 without postage.

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CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

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GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1720.
HEAD OFFICE: No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

The valuation of the "With Profit" Series of 1846, for the five years ending 31st December 1875, has just been completed, and the result is to give to the assured a cash Bonus of more than 29 per cent. of the premiums paid by them during the last five years, or a corresponding Reversionary Bonus varying in amount according to the age of the life assured. Large as have been the former Bonuses, this is a more favourable result than on any previous occasion.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on which five annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age entry	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	„ 1,000	„ 36 16 0	„ 84 1 0
40	„ 1,000	„ 47 5 0	„ 90 9 0
50	„ 1,000	„ 65 15 0	„ 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.

The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has effected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.

The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,84,282.

Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

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Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

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THE BEST TONIC FOR CONVALESCENTS, AND FOR ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS.

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Contain Luminous Phosphorus and Iron (Chemical Food) with Quinine and Nux Vomica.

These Pills rapidly RESTORE NERVE POWER, they CURE Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Melancholia, and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion, induced by OVERWORK, excessive anxiety and worry, the depressing influences of climate, &c.

Kirby & Co.'s Pure Phosphorus Pills

Contain the usual dose of Luminous Phosphorus, and may be taken in place of the above when quinine or Iron is not desired.

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